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Petroleum Supply Monthly



October 1983

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This Month in the PSM

This issue of the PSM presents updated average stock ranges on pages 5, 9, 11, 13, and 15. The stock ranges and observed minimum for total crude oil and petroleum product stocks have been recomputed according to the procedure described in Explanatory Note 6, page 76.



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**Petroleum
Focus**



Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	September			Cumulative January Through September		
	1983	1982	% Change	1983	1982	% Change
Total Product Supplied	15.4	15.0	2.7	15.0	15.4	- 2.3
Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.5	1.9	6.6	6.6	0.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.7	- 3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.5	- 8.2	1.4	1.6	- 20.2
Crude inputs to Refineries	12.6	12.1	4.0	11.7	11.6	- 1.0
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.2	10.2	0.1	10.2	10.2	0.3
Net Imports ¹	5.4	4.6	16.6	4.3	4.3	- 0.7
Net Crude Oil Imports ²	3.8	3.3	15.7	2.9	3.1	- 6.5
SPR Imports	0.3	0.1	125.2	0.2	0.2	53.7
Net Product Imports	1.2	1.2	6.1	1.0	1.0	- 0.5
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal ³	- 0.02	0.41	—	- 0.02	0.08	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	- 0.67	- 0.45	—	0.14	0.35	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil ⁴	351	341	NM			
Motor Gasoline ⁵	229	234	NM			
Distillate Fuel Oil	154	161	NM			
Residual Fuel Oil	47	62	NM			
Total Product	776	795	NM			
SPR	360	278	29.7			
Total	1,488	1,414	NM			

¹Gross imports of crude oil including Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

²Excluding SPR.

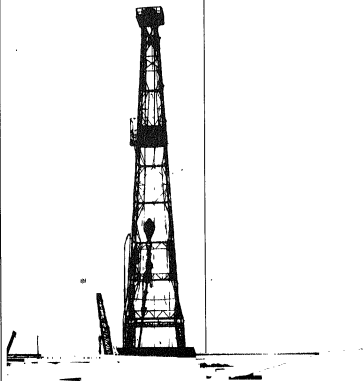
³Including blending components.

NM = Not meaningful due to new stock basis.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. September 1983 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for export and Natural Gas Liquids Production estimates which are August 1983 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, October 1983.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawals ²		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products ⁶		Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
								Million Barrels
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	AVERAGE	10,975	5,208	1,738	11	-145	17,308	1,005
1974	AVERAGE	10,498	5,774	1,585	-62	-117	16,633	a 1,074
1975	AVERAGE	10,045	6,375	1,333	-17	-145	16,322	1,133
1976	AVERAGE	9,774	6,132	1,803	-39	95	17,461	1,112
1977	AVERAGE	9,913	6,245	1,618	-170	-375	18,431	1,312
1978	AVERAGE	10,328	6,787	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	AVERAGE	10,179	6,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	AVERAGE	10,214	6,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,958	a 1,392
1981	January	10,231	6,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,380
	February	10,284	6,604	1,653	-278	250	18,589	1,388
	March	10,272	6,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,105	6,557	1,599	-605	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	6,501	1,503	-301	-374	15,353	1,458
	June	10,287	6,620	1,594	-135	406	16,005	1,430
	July	10,086	6,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	6,583	1,614	397	-969	15,283	1,457
	September	10,281	6,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476
	October	10,225	6,583	1,588	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,266	6,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501
	December	10,220	6,585	1,580	-170	745	16,586	1,484
	AVERAGE	10,230	6,572	1,609	-290	130	16,058	
1982	January	10,128	6,509	1,578	-401	1,288	16,124	1,456
	February	10,312	6,702	1,563	-242	1,230	16,001	1,426
	March	10,284	6,687	1,572	121	1,047	15,580	1,392
	April	10,188	6,591	1,542	-37	1,583	16,046	1,346
	May	10,244	6,683	1,518	29	-66	14,847	1,347
	June	10,212	6,646	1,511	40	-480	14,908	1,360
	July	10,220	6,656	1,513	-147	-826	14,821	1,393
	August	10,215	6,634	1,524	-440	-44	14,839	1,408
	September	10,276	6,701	1,518	283	-447	15,022	1,414
	October	10,288	6,701	1,530	-548	-47	14,859	1,432
	November	10,369	6,697	1,608	-308	-361	15,008	1,455
	December	10,278	6,698	1,628	128	688	15,487	a 1,430
	AVERAGE	10,252	6,648	1,550	-136	283	15,286	
1983	January	10,355	6,634	1,668	-587	865	14,765	1,453
	February	10,288	6,660	1,585	-382	1,128	14,772	1,432
	March	10,259	6,677	1,544	56	1,765	15,484	1,375
	April	10,220	6,686	1,502	-438	431	14,770	1,376
	May	10,231	6,682	1,483	69	-759	14,250	1,397
	June	10,262	6,676	1,514	-163	-242	15,281	1,409
	July	10,237	6,647	1,536	118	-922	14,913	1,434
	August*	10,257	6,653	1,551	R -781	R -289	R 15,366	R 1,467
	September**	NA	6,669	NA	-325	-669	15,422	1,488
	AVERAGE	NA	6,664	NA	-267	136	15,004	

¹ Includes lease condensate.² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years.

The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new base), end of year stocks would be: 1974-1,121, 1980-1,420 and 1982-1,462.

Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981 and 1983 are calculated using new base stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised date.

* See Explanatory Note 6.1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports			Net ³ Imports
		Total	Crude Oil ²	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	AVERAGE	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,026
1974	AVERAGE	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	AVERAGE	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	AVERAGE	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	AVERAGE	8,807	6,915	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	AVERAGE	6,363	6,256	2,006	362	156	204	8,002
1979	AVERAGE	6,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	AVERAGE	8,909	5,283	1,646	544	267	256	8,365
1981	January	6,827	4,832	1,685	556	309	218	6,270
	February	6,772	4,873	1,689	569	195	371	6,203
	March	6,025	4,521	1,507	566	210	376	5,442
	April	5,866	4,336	1,330	570	186	372	5,085
	May	5,775	4,287	1,469	595	312	283	5,180
	June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015
	July	5,616	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245
	August	5,767	4,179	1,585	644	204	440	5,123
	September	6,385	4,740	1,824	519	184	325	5,845
	October	5,859	4,360	1,579	739	225	512	5,221
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	276	425	5,041
	December	5,843	4,137	1,705	656	169	487	5,167
	AVERAGE	5,996	4,396	1,598	595	228	367	5,401
1982	January	5,332	3,693	1,839	829	238	591	4,693
	February	4,597	3,990	1,517	804	304	499	4,003
	March	4,464	3,874	1,610	862	321	561	3,602
	April	4,376	3,649	1,529	786	174	611	3,595
	May	4,611	3,309	1,503	603	262	542	4,008
	June	5,327	3,836	1,491	703	94	609	4,624
	July	5,690	4,246	1,642	741	239	512	5,149
	August	6,244	3,681	1,382	866	304	554	4,386
	September	5,414	3,636	1,776	791	164	606	4,624
	October	5,306	3,670	1,636	932	270	662	4,374
	November	5,744	3,862	1,662	756	202	524	4,955
	December	4,638	3,000	1,605	890	193	697	3,746
	AVERAGE	5,113	3,469	1,826	815	236	579	4,296
1983	January	4,372	2,938	1,434	973	117	856	3,399
	February	3,601	2,266	1,423	855	262	603	2,625
	March	3,629	2,232	1,398	601	174	627	2,629
	April	4,744	3,154	1,590	609	86	721	3,936
	May	4,696	3,234	1,664	646	280	566	4,049
	June	5,218	3,502	1,716	774	144	630	4,443
	July	5,690	3,865	1,822	571	145	426	5,119
	August*	R 6,096	R 4,174	R 1,863	883	172	491	5,273
	September**	6,053	4,318	1,734	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	4,935	3,306	1,629	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

³ Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

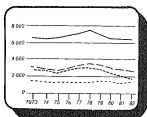
** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 6.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

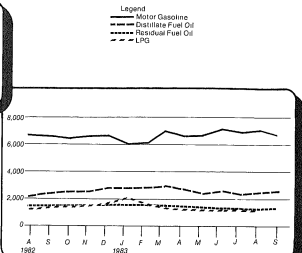
Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

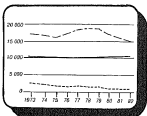
¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases



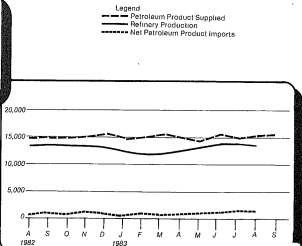
Monthly

Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



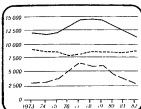
Annual



Monthly

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

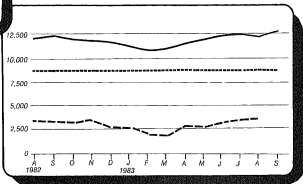
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

* Excludes SPR Imports

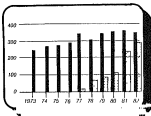
Legend
 — Refinery Inputs
 - - - Domestic Crude Oil Production
 . . . Net Imports



Monthly

Crude Oil Ending Stocks

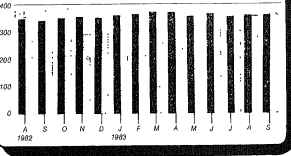
(Millions of Barrels)



Annual

* Level and width of Average Stock Ranges for crude oil is based on 3 years of data, July 80-July 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

Legend
 ■ Other Primary
 ▨ SPR
 ▤ Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply							
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ²		Unaccounted for Crude Oil
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ³	Other	SPR ³	Other	
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	AVERAGE	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11	3
1974	AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62	-25
1975	AVERAGE	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-17	17
1976	AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39	77
1977	AVERAGE	8,245	484	8,615	21	8,594	-20	-150	-6
1978	AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	-57
1979	AVERAGE	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	-11
1980	AVERAGE	8,607	1,817	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	34
1981	January	8,540	1,606	4,932	106	4,826	-151	201	113
	February	8,804	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150	-41
	March	8,613	1,818	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477	154
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	-151	51
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-513	122	286
	June	8,629	1,832	4,061	318	3,743	-434	299	49
	July	8,500	1,605	4,298	175	4,121	-324	-38	147
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	786	16
	September	8,804	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-488	201	-295
	October	8,583	1,598	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-259	166
	November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-88	279
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	82	52
	AVERAGE	8,572	1,609	4,386	236	4,141	-336	48	83
1982	January	8,508	1,705	3,863	170	3,523	-213	-242	101
	February	8,702	1,707	2,960	159	2,803	-159	-239	156
	March	8,667	1,698	2,874	185	2,689	-235	357	2
	April	8,591	1,691	2,840	190	2,650	-233	106	231
	May	8,683	1,707	3,309	204	3,105	-176	205	111
	June	8,646	1,665	3,836	105	3,732	-105	144	133
	July	8,658	1,710	4,248	97	4,150	-97	-50	-20
	August	8,634	1,697	3,851	208	3,643	-208	-232	189
	September	8,701	1,705	3,636	139	3,497	-143	406	-210
	October	8,701	1,708	3,670	216	3,454	-218	-332	249
	November	8,697	1,676	3,862	180	3,683	-179	-219	-124
	December	8,598	1,662	3,000	124	2,877	-125	252	35
	AVERAGE	8,640	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	71
1983	January	8,654	1,668	2,938	219	2,720	-219	-348	238
	February	8,660	1,725	2,968	197	2,671	-197	-185	423
	March	8,677	1,728	2,232	201	2,031	-184	-240	134
	April	8,688	1,710	3,154	205	2,949	-197	241	191
	May	8,682	1,710	3,234	289	2,945	-293	362	148
	June	8,676	1,710	3,502	190	3,312	-188	25	480
	July	8,647	1,705	3,668	274	3,394	-264	382	-74
	August*	8,663	1,712	4,174	450	3,823	-358	-429	333
	September**	8,666	1,722	4,318	313	4,005	-302	-23	NA
	AVERAGE	8,664	1,713	3,368	249	3,057	-245	-21	NA

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ⁴	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	AVERAGE	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	\$ 265		\$ 265
1975	AVERAGE	-17	13	12,442	8	NA	271		271
1976	AVERAGE	-18	16	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	87	309
1979	AVERAGE	-13	16	14,640	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	AVERAGE	-13	15	13,481	267	NA	\$ 466	108	\$ 358
1981	January	-43	8	13,247	339	NA	486	112	374
	February	-55	3	12,902	198	NA	484	116	378
	March	-57	6	12,383	210	NA	514	121	393
	April	-59	3	12,091	198	NA	532	134	397
	May	-59	3	12,309	312	NA	544	150	394
	June	-58	7	12,415	123	NA	548	183	385
	July	-58	7	12,261	257	NA	559	173	386
	August	-68	5	12,808	204	NA	547	185	362
	September	-61	4	12,505	194	NA	555	199	356
	October	-63	3	12,057	220	NA	579	216	364
	November	-64	4	12,240	276	NA	589	223	366
	December	-63	4	12,349	189	NA	584	230	383
	AVERAGE	-58	5	12,470	228	NA			
1982	January	-63	3	11,599	238	NA	606	235	371
	February	-64	2	11,256	304	NA	613	241	372
	March	-63	6	11,276	321	NA	609	249	361
	April	-65	3	11,382	174	NA	610	256	355
	May	-62	3	11,806	262	NA	609	261	348
	June	-60	7	12,484	84	NA	606	264	344
	July	-60	3	12,466	229	NA	613	267	346
	August	-57	2	11,871	304	NA	628	274	353
	September	-56	4	12,146	184	NA	619	278	341
	October	-51	2	11,749	270	NA	636	285	351
	November	-51	1	11,724	282	NA	646	290	358
	December	-53	1	11,514	183	NA	\$ 644	294	\$ 350
	AVERAGE	-58	3	11,774	236	NA			
1983	January	NA	2	11,070	117	54	661	301	361
	February	NA	3	10,635	262	69	672	306	366
	March	NA	2	10,854	174	70	670	312	359
	April	NA	2	11,438	88	66	684	318	368
	May	NA	1	11,789	280	63	681	327	355
	June	NA	1	12,267	144	64	686	332	364
	July	NA	2	12,347	140	65	683	341	342
	August*	NA	1	R 12,141	172	64	R 707	R 352	R 355
	September**	NA	NA	12,630	NA	NA	711	360	351
	AVERAGE	NA	NA	11,694	NA	NA			

¹ Includes lease condensate.² Stocks are totals as of end of period.³ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is presented as product supplied for crude oil. Prior to January 1983 crude oil used directly was included with crude oil losses in this table and with product supplied for distillate and residual fuel oils.⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁵ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years.

The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis) end of year stocks would be: 1974-265, 1980-483 (Total) and 375 (Other primary), and 1982-644 (Total) and 350 (Other Primary).

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

** See Explanatory Note 8.2.

* Helios denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 60 United States and the District of Columbia.

Source: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹		
		Total Production	Imports ²	Stock Withdrawal ^{2,3}	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁴	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁵	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	9	4	6,874	NA	NA	209	
1974	AVERAGE	6,380	204	-24	2	8,537	NA	NA	218	
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	-28	2	8,675	NA	NA	236	
1976	AVERAGE	6,841	131	18	3	8,970	NA	NA	231	
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1976	AVERAGE	7,169	196	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	236	
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	181	2	(⁶)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	AVERAGE	6,506	140	-96	1	6,579	3,067	46.8	261	
1981	January	6,715	136	-421	(⁶)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	287
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	48.1	284	250
	March	6,213	171	-81	(⁶)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232
	April	6,114	186	303	(⁶)	6,602	3,264	49.7	272	223
	May	6,122	160	344	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	253	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.8	242	184
	July	6,405	151	268	(⁶)	6,623	3,424	50.2	228	166
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.1	237	181
	September	6,554	169	-70	2	6,662	3,336	50.4	237	181
	October	6,426	147	-7	3	6,576	3,257	49.5	236	180
	November	6,554	148	-338	1	6,373	3,180	50.2	240	201
	December	6,586	197	-81	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253	203
	AVERAGE	6,485	157	28	2	6,588	3,264	49.6		
1982	January	6,167	128	-316	18	5,961	3,067	51.5	261	213
	February	5,089	133	172	8	6,196	3,210	51.8	257	208
	March	5,904	183	334	44	6,466	3,358	51.9	247	198
	April	6,085	185	650	33	6,897	3,495	50.7	221	170
	May	6,319	152	177	23	6,655	3,415	51.3	214	173
	June	6,754	250	-134	14	6,835	3,565	52.2	219	177
	July	6,768	281	-176	24	6,790	3,577	52.7	226	185
	August	6,419	295	-81	16	6,814	3,526	53.3	227	183
	September	6,527	223	-188	22	6,531	3,404	52.1	234	161
	October	6,262	185	-42	15	6,391	3,351	52.4	234	192
	November	6,273	211	101	11	6,574	3,451	52.6	230	189
	December	6,542	178	-165	7	6,549	3,485	53.2	235	194
	AVERAGE	6,358	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1		
1983	January	6,020	148	-188	(⁶)	5,981	3,352	55.0	251	208
	February	5,848	142	32	(⁶)	6,022	3,257	54.1	251	207
	March	5,897	205	785	23	6,843	3,620	52.8	224	184
	April	5,282	273	27	1	6,501	3,505	53.9	221	183
	May	6,368	204	-128	1	6,540	3,647	54.2	225	187
	June	6,646	265	118	22	7,008	3,796	54.2	223	183
	July	6,704	287	-210	18	6,773	3,752	55.4	231	190
	August*	R 6,539	R 260	R 186	13	R 6,948	3,836	55.2	R 228	R 185
	September**	6,714	214	-255	13	6,653	NA	NA	229	732
	AVERAGE	6,332	233	37	NA	6,590	NA	NA		

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

^a A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes motor excitation blending components.

* Includes motor gear
* Includes assembly

^c In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal

In January 1979, 1981, and 1983 significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basels), end of year stocks would be: 1974-225, 1980-203, 1982-244 (Total) and 203 (Finished). Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basel stock levels.

(a) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.3

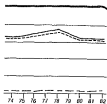
** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Recoding in January 1991, survey forms were modified.

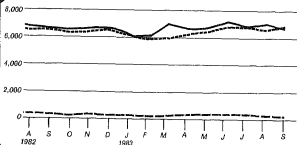
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and 10

Gasoline Supply and Disposition

Barrels Per Day



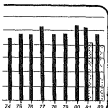
Legend
 Product Supplied
 Finished Gasoline Production
 Finished Gasoline Imports



Gasoline Ending Stocks

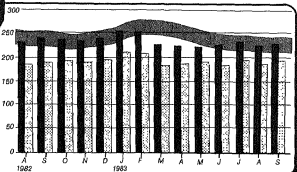
(in Barrels)

Monthly



Legend

Total Motor Gasoline¹
 Finished Motor Gasoline²
 Average Stock Range³



¹ finished motor gasoline components
² width of Average Stock
³ total motor gasoline based
 on data, July 80-June 83,
 statutory Note 6.

Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ³	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 AVERAGE	2,822	392	-116	2	8	3,092	196
1974 AVERAGE	2,669	288	-9	2	2	2,948	200
1975 AVERAGE	2,654	158	40	2	1	2,851	209
1976 AVERAGE	2,924	148	62	1	1	3,133	188
1977 AVERAGE	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978 AVERAGE	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979 AVERAGE	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980 AVERAGE	2,882	142	64	1	3	2,886	205
1981 January	2,969	273	836	11	(⁴)	4,106	179
February	2,809	325	248	11	17	3,379	173
March	2,464	147	264	9	(⁴)	2,804	164
April	2,418	116	-3	10	3	2,532	165
May	2,454	179	-232	10	(⁴)	2,411	172
June	2,501	225	-270	9	(⁴)	2,454	160
July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	188
August	2,659	174	-480	8	(⁴)	2,388	200
September	2,610	129	-238	10	1	2,513	207
October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
November	2,716	124	96	11	6	2,880	200
December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
AVERAGE	2,613	173	56	10	5	2,829	
1982 January	2,691	97	876	10	80	3,484	184
February	2,427	132	905	11	60	3,085	147
March	2,286	48	882	10	84	2,616	126
April	2,358	59	612	13	64	2,978	108
May	2,618	74	-183	10	75	2,444	114
June	2,728	102	-335	10	56	2,452	124
July	2,734	125	-789	11	24	2,058	148
August	2,607	80	-338	10	40	2,218	159
September	2,857	61	-85	12	139	2,507	161
October	2,836	91	-289	8	68	2,581	170
November	2,880	145	-514	8	24	2,475	185
December	2,865	109	225	10	143	2,855	179
AVERAGE	2,806	93	35	10	74	2,671	
1983 January	2,314	58	561	NA	173	2,760	180
February	2,136	58	742	NA	105	2,832	147
March	1,991	42	926	NA	59	2,900	119
April	2,169	73	518	NA	47	2,713	103
May	2,444	141	-193	NA	50	2,341	109
June	2,545	176	-154	NA	40	2,526	114
July	2,800	269	-556	NA	55	2,248	131
August*	R 2,612	R 302	R -493	NA	43	R 2,467	R 144
September**	2,780	234	-379	NA	NA	2,589	154
AVERAGE	2,401	150	112	NA	NA	2,565	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to

bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-224, 1980-206, and 1982-188. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

(N) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 3.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

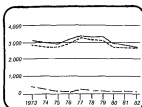
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

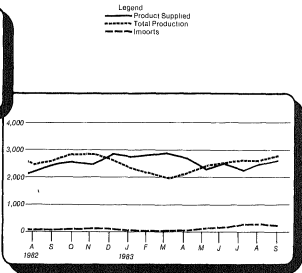
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



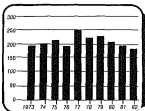
Annual



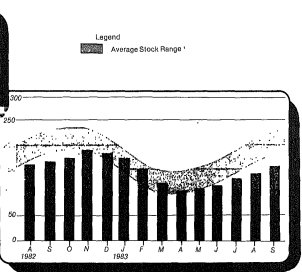
Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Annual



Monthly

* Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil is based on 3 years of data, July 80-July 83. See Explanatory Note 6

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	4 60
1975	AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	AVERAGE	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	AVERAGE	1,687	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	AVERAGE	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,526	86
1980	AVERAGE	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	4 92
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896	82
	February	1,585	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
	March	1,424	698	100	48	145	2,126	75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,989	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
	June	1,232	540	261	49	78	2,037	60
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	60
	August	1,231	810	-179	50	69	1,852	75
	September	1,282	841	-175	51	126	1,882	60
	October	1,235	786	8	54	202	1,864	60
	November	1,227	680	-49	53	203	1,909	61
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
	AVERAGE	1,321	800	37	46	118	2,098	
1982	January	1,235	631	301	53	235	2,185	69
	February	1,186	656	363	53	213	2,344	58
	March	1,123	912	12	53	197	1,803	58
	April	1,166	788	150	52	234	1,923	54
	May	1,128	742	-172	52	181	1,569	59
	June	1,074	652	-57	50	217	1,501	61
	July	1,028	667	56	49	239	1,550	59
	August	965	551	203	47	235	1,531	53
	September	1,006	872	-306	44	148	1,470	62
	October	955	783	-57	43	234	1,480	84
	November	989	837	-84	43	182	1,591	66
	December	980	747	6	43	186	1,598	4 66
	AVERAGE	1,070	776	32	46	209	1,718	
1983	January	935	891	243	NA	294	1,574	61
	February	857	832	270	NA	191	1,568	53
	March	833	696	220	NA	160	1,589	46
	April	942	743	-10	NA	310	1,384	47
	May	930	709	-139	NA	190	1,310	51
	June	832	678	28	NA	219	1,317	50
	July	771	682	-88	NA	160	1,306	52
	August*	R 706	R 705	R 115	NA	165	R 1,362	R 48
	September**	826	700	-82	NA	NA	1,349	47
	AVERAGE	846	662	71	NA	NA	1,412	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-75, 1980-81, and 1982-83. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 6.4.

** Italic denotes preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

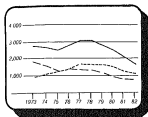
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia

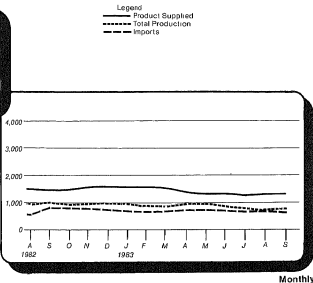
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



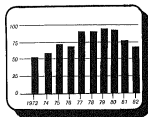
Annual



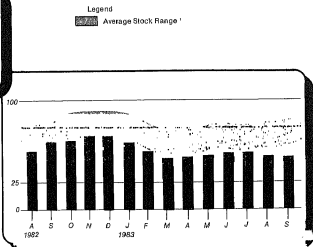
Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual fuel oil based on 3 years of data, July 80-June 83. See Explanatory Note 6.



Monthly

13

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	AVERAGE	1,665	123	-38	220	26	1,408	³ 113
1975	AVERAGE	1,527	112	-35	248	26	1,333	125
1976	AVERAGE	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	AVERAGE	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	AVERAGE	1,537	123	12	230	20	1,413	132
1979	AVERAGE	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,562	111
1980	AVERAGE	1,535	218	-27	233	21	1,469	³ 120
1981	January	1,617	306	353	362	21	1,913	117
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
	March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,586	214	-235	231	26	1,305	119
	May	1,597	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
	June	1,367	205	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,807	213	-256	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,592	185	-242	235	149	1,160	149
	September	1,622	189	-75	287	21	1,435	151
	October	1,533	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	85	363	58	1,465	146
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,024	135
	AVERAGE	1,571	244	-18	266	42	1,486	
1982	January	1,565	314	443	331	67	1,553	121
	February	1,456	231	243	327	51	1,621	114
	March	1,544	223	211	296	74	1,615	108
	April	1,506	188	98	287	77	1,458	105
	May	1,565	188	-71	234	43	1,403	107
	June	1,515	162	-95	262	106	1,254	109
	July	1,476	227	-13	293	37	1,389	110
	August	1,511	125	-45	254	61	1,276	111
	September	1,538	247	37	274	88	1,463	110
	October	1,517	164	87	306	81	1,421	107
	November	1,542	267	175	363	37	1,583	102
	December	1,580	258	256	395	56	1,642	³ 94
	AVERAGE	1,528	228	111	300	65	1,499	
1983	January	1,662	240	618	313	118	2,089	84
	February	1,560	305	84	237	76	1,936	81
	March	1,517	166	-51	180	127	1,316	83
	April	1,531	124	-107	198	116	1,232	86
	May	1,545	167	-326	207	84	1,004	98
	June	1,593	172	-333	205	59	1,189	106
	July	1,571	191	-206	217	55	1,284	112
	August*	1,505	160	-183	229	29	1,225	116
	AVERAGE	1,590	180	-84	224	83	1,379	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years.

The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-220, 1980-249, and 1982-259. Stock withdrawals during 1979, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

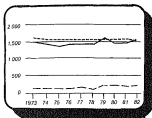
* See Explanatory Note 0.5.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

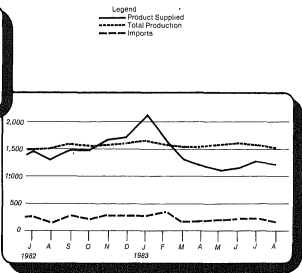
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



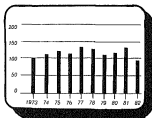
Annual



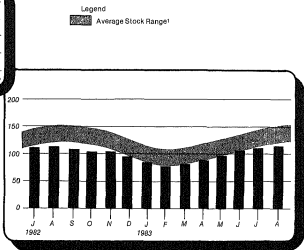
Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Annual



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock range for liquefied petroleum gases based on 3 years of data, July 80-June 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawals ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	3,893	592	-9	750	168	3,270	206
1974	AVERAGE	3,556	432	-20	685	174	3,123	4 218
1975	AVERAGE	3,424	277	-2	537	160	3,002	216
1976	AVERAGE	3,643	206	-6	624	175	3,145	220
1977	AVERAGE	3,812	205	-27	514	165	3,410	220
1978	AVERAGE	4,046	186	14	492	167	3,668	226
1979	AVERAGE	4,153	195	-37	562	209	3,749	236
1980	AVERAGE	3,958	210	-23	511	196	3,634	4 247
1981	January	3,821	162	60	651	132	3,081	296
	February	3,723	162	-200	536	208	2,659	302
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
	May	3,662	229	-58	594	236	3,231	305
	June	3,625	216	-29	656	187	3,281	306
	July	3,652	149	264	791	212	3,282	297
	August	3,676	276	-33	676	219	3,225	296
	September	3,716	265	215	683	178	3,164	291
	October	3,903	241	193	710	227	3,000	285
	November	3,679	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
	December	3,543	243	71	605	223	2,829	262
	AVERAGE	3,736	226	45	723	199	3,066	
1982	January	3,171	269	-7	624	160	2,631	262
	February	3,403	305	-153	653	136	2,755	267
	March	3,466	243	-191	725	181	2,631	233
	April	3,406	309	73	796	204	2,790	290
	May	3,317	316	164	624	210	2,765	285
	June	3,647	316	123	612	216	2,954	281
	July	3,680	406	-1	696	187	3,023	281
	August	3,583	346	217	743	202	3,201	274
	September	3,533	376	105	749	213	3,051	271
	October	3,526	363	244	615	266	2,976	264
	November	3,496	423	-26	637	260	2,786	264
	December	3,324	313	366	665	275	2,642	4 253
	AVERAGE	3,463	334	60	787	211	2,689	
1983	January	3,222	237	-371	570	271	2,307	271
	February	3,270	267	-1	660	232	2,645	271
	March	3,400	236	-94	570	248	2,786	273
	April	3,383	377	3	596	247	2,901	273
	May	3,446	364	26	694	242	2,602	273
	June	3,674	427	96	715	262	3,137	270
	July	3,703	393	106	757	209	3,237	266
	August*	3,774	436	23	669	242	3,302	266
	AVERAGE	3,464	280	-27	669	246	2,912	

¹ Includes natural gasoline and isopentanes, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasolines, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), and of year stocks would be: 1974-220, 1980-249, and 1982-289. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note B.6.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources¹

		Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico ²	Virgin Islands ²	Other	Total
Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	AVERAGE	174	1,325	10	685	255	15	89	328	468	3,263
1974	AVERAGE	184	1,070	6	511	251	6	80	391	340	2,832
1975	AVERAGE	162	846	71	332	242	14	60	406	300	2,454
1976	AVERAGE	116	588	87	275	274	31	68	422	353	2,247
1977	AVERAGE	171	517	179	211	288	128	105	485	550	2,814
1978	AVERAGE	180	487	318	229	253	180	84	429	484	2,813
1979	AVERAGE	147	535	438	231	180	202	82	431	546	2,819
1980	AVERAGE	78	495	533	225	178	176	88	388	491	2,809
1981	January	39	543	401	188	150	233	99	484	552	2,701
	February	84	546	437	227	183	271	48	481	626	2,881
	March	74	472	466	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
	April	66	412	416	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
	May	122	565	522	213	158	366	56	344	474	2,579
	June	51	553	538	196	124	397	87	282	525	2,519
	July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	206	641	2,583
	August	69	378	480	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
	September	111	423	706	163	189	528	72	265	661	3,130
	October	83	449	689	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,798
	November	63	547	626	188	108	253	78	294	421	2,567
	December	70	501	687	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
	AVERAGE	74	447	522	187	133	376	82	327	534	2,872
1982	January	58	513	425	179	106	348	82	334	452	2,474
	February	67	537	476	221	120	181	38	362	508	2,610
	March	43	437	503	109	118	294	62	307	480	2,433
	April	62	360	476	104	188	247	36	288	690	2,507
	May	77	419	766	182	95	618	47	302	607	2,981
	June	32	481	797	146	129	557	56	322	708	3,231
	July	84	536	783	158	118	433	36	376	608	3,204
	August	80	443	853	145	108	520	24	317	650	3,137
	September	92	493	897	195	89	631	81	278	746	3,472
	October	45	459	862	146	109	668	52	262	601	3,222
	November	51	553	880	212	90	823	81	334	706	3,506
	December	88	561	689	174	102	438	48	338	480	2,916
	AVERAGE	65	482	885	176	112	456	50	316	627	2,988
1983	January	68	538	649	218	73	315	40	289	568	2,988
	February	92	592	722	179	81	193	50	182	554	2,855
	March	86	468	780	187	78	240	43	162	563	2,806
	April	167	452	981	216	85	421	20	183	781	3,308
	May	135	501	944	153	108	483	42	235	851	3,252
	June	137	578	831	181	120	424	46	252	712	3,281
	July	89	633	849	191	103	389	37	364	838	3,450
	August	142	640	891	194	90	481	40	313	725	3,395
	AVERAGE	112	538	855	190	82	385	40	251	877	3,121

¹ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² U.S. Possessions.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 48 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources¹

		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ³
Thousand Barrels per Day												
1973	AVERAGE	136	194	488	71	213	223	459	1,136	108	2,993	815
1974	AVERAGE	160	4	481	74	300	489	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975	AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	380	280	782	702	122	3,001	1,383
1976	AVERAGE	432	453	1,230	284	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,006	2,424
1977	AVERAGE	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,165
1978	AVERAGE	648	854	1,144	385	673	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,863
1979	AVERAGE	635	858	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	6,837	3,056
1980	AVERAGE	489	554	1,261	172	345	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981	January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
	February	381	460	1,122	93	406	0	866	483	92	3,891	2,064
	March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	380	54	3,425	1,912
	April	293	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
	May	393	443	933	17	297	0	884	331	124	3,203	1,796
	June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
	July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	488	38	3,233	1,757
	August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
	September	336	154	1,477	98	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063
	October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
	November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	58	3,184	1,724
	December	178	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
	AVERAGE	311	319	1,129	81	356	0	620	408	90	3,323	1,848
1982	January	254	161	877	111	289	0	983	376	128	2,859	1,403
	February	139	92	893	89	244	0	584	355	102	2,297	1,054
	March	91	37	655	155	200	0	522	399	91	2,051	890
	April	86	0	511	122	215	0	427	426	85	1,871	740
	May	179	0	601	116	238	0	222	422	54	1,830	897
	June	115	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,096	820
	July	159	0	680	108	327	69	910	356	95	2,685	985
	August	181	0	489	133	271	27	574	299	133	2,107	818
	September	179	0	432	57	191	21	477	518	69	1,943	677
	October	249	7	494	61	242	108	313	504	106	2,084	810
	November	247	14	489	47	283	34	479	528	115	2,235	797
	December	155	0	237	12	266	88	482	399	73	1,600	421
	AVERAGE	170	25	552	92	248	35	614	412	97	2,146	854
1983	January	204	0	282	47	255	43	186	324	43	1,384	533
	February	104	0	214	9	217	0	92	371	28	1,035	325
	March	83	0	103	0	138	0	121	425	173	1,023	183
	April	226	0	180	(*)	210	0	186	508	125	1,438	409
	May	284	0	122	12	324	37	352	444	69	1,845	419
	June	300	0	175	40	502	36	402	335	148	1,938	515
	July	282	0	182	58	464	112	525	431	187	2,240	599
	August	370	0	426	45	415	213	464	477	230	2,841	886
	AVERAGE	231	0	211	27	317	58	293	415	126	1,876	493

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

(*) Less than 500 barrels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

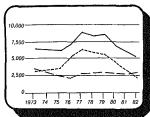
Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

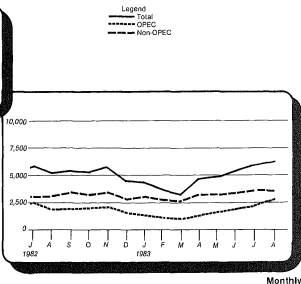
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil (including SPR) and Petroleum Products Imports

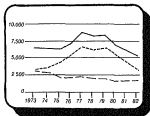
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



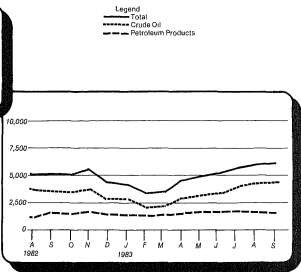
Annual



Monthly



Annual



Monthly

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Mineral Industry Surveys.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*, (unleaded gasoline category).
3. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Energy Data Reports.
4. January 1981 through December 1982: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
5. January 1983 through August 1983: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
6. September 1983: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).
7. January 1983 through September 1983: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).

Detailed Statistics

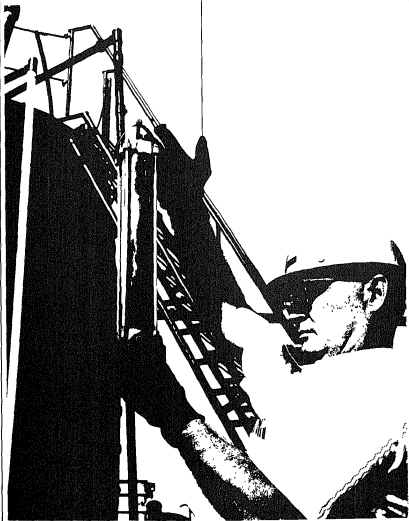


Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, August 1983

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	553,081	1,712	5,415,015	1,712
(2) Lower 48 States	215,153	5,940	5,598,432	5,952
(3) Total U.S.	768,234	8,652	10,953,447	8,664
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	118,520	3,023	714,320	2,940
(5) SPR Imports	10,863	350	56,658	241
(6) Exports	5,353	172	41,762	172
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	124,031	4,002	731,195	3,006
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-11,108	-358	-57,693	-238
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-13,116	-423	-5,056	-21
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-2,037	-66	-16,061	-66
(11) Unaccounted for	10,338	333	56,143	231
(12) Total Other Sources	-15,923	-514	-22,957	-94
(13) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	778,282	12,141	2,613,686	11,578
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGL)				
Field Production				
(14) Field Production	48,405	1,581	375,440	1,549
(15) Imports	577	16	3,114	13
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-2,077	-67	-5,831	-24
(17) Total NGL Supply	46,905	1,531	373,723	1,538
Other Liquids				
Unrefined Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-4,026	-130	-4,836	-20
(19) Imports	6,793	284	60,836	250
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,331	43	12,738	52
(21) Refinery Processing Gain	14,675	473	114,216	470
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,895	84	16,881	85
(23) Total Other Liquids	32,768	734	168,325	616
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	448,034	14,388	3,355,730	13,833
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	46,373	1,590	326,041	1,303
(26) Exports	15,228	461	149,465	616
(27) Imports (Net)	33,147	1,059	176,576	736
(27) = (25) - (26)				
(28) Total New Supply of Products	479,181	15,457	3,585,077	14,671
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-2,447	-82	68,426	292
(29) = (28) - (24)				
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	476,734	15,366	3,653,503	14,653
(30) = (28) + (29)				
Finished Motor Gasoline				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	215,322	8,946	1,599,405	6,582
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	76,483	2,467	630,690	2,595
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	42,222	1,362	345,192	1,420
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	37,060	1,225	335,065	1,378
(35) Other	102,363	3,392	707,632	2,912
(36) Crude Oil	1,580	84	15,881	85
(37) Total Product Supplied	476,734	15,366	3,653,503	14,653
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	355,110	--	355,110	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	351,790	--	361,780	--
(40) Unrefined Oils	110,513	--	110,513	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components	42,247	--	42,247	--
(42) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream	17,268	--	17,268	--
(43) Finished Refined Products	595,420	--	690,428	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,457,277	--	1,467,377	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes kerosene, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 6.7.

4 Includes natural gasoline and kerosene, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

E = Estimated.

N = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 6.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Supply		Stocks at End of Month	Disposition			
			Imports	Exports		Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)									
	5 259,234	0	125,363	-24,224	10,338	42	275,362	5,123	706,890
Natural Gas Liquids and LRBs	47,905	10,615	5,532	-7,748	0	0	14,404	965	138,466
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0,975	0	465	-1,417	0	0	0	0	7,003
Unfractionated Steam	1,918	0	0	-1,918	0	0	0	0	9,787
Crude Petroleum	925	0	112	-112	0	0	1,053	905	2
Crude Petroleum Gasoline	36,557	10,615	4,955	-3,068	0	0	7,094	925	115,167
Ethane	7,652	0	1,527	-1,527	0	0	0	0	9,551
Propane	32,658	8,202	6,500	-3,796	0	0	188	0	9,551
Butane	5,586	2,012	1,634	-2,618	0	0	3,250	387	17,103
Isobutane	1,49	160	473	-281	0	0	294	0	3,033
Isopentane	6,877	0	1,062	110	0	0	48	0	12,874
Isobutane	2,650	-12	0	682	0	0	3,906	0	14
Other Liquids	1,331	0	8,795	-4,029	0	0	14,039	0	-7,944
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,331	0	0	-11	0	0	1,220	0	307
Unfractionated Gas	0	0	7,674	-3,411	0	0	9,409	0	-8,326
Crude Petroleum	0	0	1,120	-747	0	0	3,156	0	-2,763
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	160	0	0	74	0	56
Finished Petroleum Products									
Finished Motor Gasoline	501	408,865	43,418	2,821	0	0	0	14,321	441,281
Finished Motor Gasoline	61	202,662	0,072	4,025	0	0	0	388	212,281
Finished Motor Gasoline	35	90,357	3,809	2,512	0	0	0	388	94,395
Finished Motor Gasoline	16	112,205	4,160	2,423	0	0	0	0	110,927
Finished Aviation Gasoline	217	6,222	1	133	0	0	0	0	6,089
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	25,172	673	1,268	0	0	0	0	910
Kerosene	6	2,547	249	251	0	0	0	193	7,515
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	80,960	9,349	-12,503	0	0	0	0	23,682
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	21,895	21,867	3,575	0	0	0	1,324	76,483
Other Oil > 400 Deg. for Petro. Field Use	0	4,336	805	305	0	0	0	5,107	42,222
Other Oil > 400 Deg. for Petro. Field Use	0	1,615	307	307	0	0	0	182	5,556
Special Naphtha	136	1,637	820	385	0	0	0	843	6,506
Lubricants	0	4,691	218	172	0	0	0	28	2,964
Waxes	0	417	34	70	0	0	0	31	4,919
Petroleum Coke	0	13,576	0	352	0	0	0	5,817	8,121
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	16,229	425	3,696	0	0	0	5	20,314
Other Petroleum Products	0	10,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,525
Miscellaneous Products	26	1,059	801	72	0	0	0	24	2,830
Total	317,971	419,480	157,127	-32,177	10,338	42	404,805	20,586	476,234
Total									1,487,277

1. Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(*) Less than 500 barrels.

(*) Estimated.

Note: Figures may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	2,105,447	0	772,987	-63,019	56,143	400	2,813,985	41,792	15,631	705,899
Natural Gas Liquids and Urlics	373,439	77,399	49,159	-21,280	0	0	108,340	20,175	352,192	135,466
Natural Gasoline and Naphtas	180,970	0	1,403	-1,016	0	0	44,076	0	17,111	7,002
Unfractionated Steam	5,927	0	0	-5,758	0	0	169	0	0	9,797
Plant Condensate	4,897	0	1,711	943	0	0	7,505	0	16	499
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	301,815	77,399	48,944	-16,449	0	0	54,500	20,175	352,066	118,167
Ethane	60,690	3,543	11,447	1,085	0	0	681	13,290	70,254	26,865
Propane	106,560	64,752	10,349	-4,669	0	0	30,887	7,764	20,323	25,053
Butane	49,007	8,108	10,823	-4,871	0	0	1,830	0	5,188	12,879
Isobutane	1,345	815	4,412	-1,562	0	0	48	0	68,960	12,899
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	61,547	0	9,012	-1,901	0	0	20,052	0	675	10,822
Isobutane-Propane Mixtures	22,466	172	0	0	0	0	108,365	0	-39,459	152,769
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	12,728	0	66,638	-4,938	0	0	12,732	0	0	307
Unfractionated Olefins	12,728	0	63,011	-5,229	0	0	59,091	0	-20,318	110,512
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	7,624	173	0	0	26,858	0	-19,061	41,598
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1	121	0	0	604	0	-482	371
Finished Petroleum Products	3,001	3,065,136	282,798	89,877	0	0	0	0	3,205,011	472,281
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,072	1,045,830	57,160	17,559	0	0	0	2,441	1,098,486	154,878
Finished Aviation Gasoline	291	491,668	31,284	6,748	0	0	0	2,441	727,950	96,407
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	181	854,578	25,866	10,911	0	0	0	0	871,536	89,471
Finished Aviation Gasoline	703	5,402	211	-247	0	0	0	0	6,059	2,251
Naphtalene-Type Jet Fuel	0	61,299	0	564	0	0	0	201	61,762	6,545
Kerosene	1	196,483	6,785	-1,648	0	0	0	829	198,131	23,649
Distillate Fuel Oil	27	24,375	1,647	2,519	0	0	0	94	28,499	8,273
Residual Fuel Oil	10	572,032	35,352	18,336	0	0	0	172	626,494	14,000
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	33,822	19,515	18,336	0	0	0	49,394	345,102	48,383
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	33,822	19,515	18,336	0	0	0	1,054	294,510	1,321
Special Naphtas	861	93,262	179	115	0	0	0	3,648	59,938	2,055
Lubricants	0	13,126	4,854	405	0	0	0	499	18,407	3,069
Waxes	0	34,289	1,804	1,721	0	0	0	3,649	33,972	11,450
Petroleum Coke	0	3,021	188	-31	0	0	0	102	3,516	417
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	103,040	0	2,898	0	0	0	49	103,040	4,555
Other Petroleum Products	0	1,714	1,714	-1,915	0	0	0	230	89,387	19,247
Miscellaneous Products	887	131,856	0	421	0	0	0	0	131,856	0
Total	2,494,615	3,142,326	1,195,978	-6,360	56,143	400	3,026,310	191,287	3,633,505	1,467,377

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(f) Less than 500 barrels.

—Estimate.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and collection procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1963
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Rubbery Inputs
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	2,653	0	4,174	-781	333	1	12,141
Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,545	342	179	-250	0	0	465
Natural Gasoline and Isooctane	1,545	342	179	-250	0	0	465
Unfractionated Stream	482	0	10	-5	0	0	202
Plant Condensate	31	0	4	-82	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,163	342	169	-163	0	0	263
Ethane	248	14	36	14	0	0	3
Propane	415	239	21	-122	0	0	17
Butane	15	66	23	-91	0	0	12
Pentane	5	15	15	-4	0	0	0
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	252	0	34	4	0	0	7
Isobutane	85	0	0	22	0	0	253
Other Liquids	43	0	204	-139	0	0	107
Light Petroleum Products and Alcohol	43	0	0	0	0	0	423
Motor Gasoline	0	0	240	-110	0	0	43
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	56	-24	0	0	326
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	5	0	0	102
Refined Petroleum Products	16	13,169	1,491	91	0	0	2
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,537	260	159	0	0	462
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	2,315	126	81	0	0	13
Finished Jet Fuel	7	3,829	135	78	0	0	3,110
Finished Kerosene	0	201	0	-4	0	0	3,338
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	812	32	42	0	0	0
Diesel Fuel Oil	0	82	0	0	0	0	242
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,612	302	-403	0	0	6
Heating Oil	0	706	705	115	0	0	43
Heating Oil < 400 Btu per Gallon, Feed Use	0	146	29	10	0	0	165
Heating Oil > 400 Btu per Gallon, Feed Use	0	225	0	5	0	0	6
Special Naphtha	4	53	27	12	0	0	27
Lubricants	0	13	7	6	0	0	1
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Petroleum Coke	0	449	0	12	0	0	10
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	524	14	118	0	0	39
Sulfur	0	598	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	3	61	26	2	0	0	0
Total	10,257	13,832	6,038	-1,070	333	1	13,083
							863
							15,166

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(1) Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - August 1983
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	5 064	0	3 151	-259	231	2	11,579	172	65
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs	1,537	318	202	-86	9	0	438	83	1,449
Ethane and Sulfurates	250	0	0	-4	0	0	181	0	70
Unfractionated Sulfur	24	0	0	-24	0	0	1	0	0
Plant Condensate	26	0	7	0	0	0	31	0	(4)
Liquid Petroleum Gases	1,242	318	189	-64	4	0	225	83	1,379
Ethane	251	15	47	-4	0	0	2	0	0
Propane	459	266	43	-19	0	0	3	0	(4)
Butane	202	33	45	-37	0	0	128	0	51
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	3	18	-2	0	0	8	0	12
Butane-Propane Mixtures	253	0	37	-5	0	0	(4)	0	284
Isobutane	82	1	0	-8	0	0	83	0	3
Other Liquids	52	0	250	-20	0	0	446	0	-164
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	35	0	0	(4)	0	0	52	0	0
Unfinished Oil	0	0	218	-22	0	0	280	0	-84
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	31	1	0	0	111	0	-76
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(4)	(4)	0	0	2	0	-2
Finished Petroleum Products	12	12,614	1,164	345	0	0	0	532	13,603
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,282	239	73	0	0	0	10	6,602
Finished Landed Motor Gasoline	2	2,349	129	28	0	0	0	10	2,696
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	4,554	115	45	0	0	0	0	3,587
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	211	0	3	0	0	0	0	213
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(4)	604	24	-7	0	0	0	3	119
Kerosene	0	100	7	-10	0	0	0	0	117
Diesel Fuel Oil	0	2,354	140	173	0	0	0	0	2,665
Fuel Oil	0	850	691	173	0	0	0	0	2,003
Naphtha < 400 Dps. for Petro. Feed Use	0	129	14	(4)	0	0	0	0	150
Other Oils > 400 Dps. for Petro. Feed Use	0	220	1	(4)	0	0	0	0	247
Special Naphtha	2	54	19	2	0	0	0	15	76
Lubricants	0	141	7	7	0	0	0	2	140
Waxes	0	15	1	(4)	0	0	0	10	15
Petroleum Coals	0	412	0	9	0	0	0	0	315
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	570	7	-8	0	0	0	0	577
Sulfur	0	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	543
Miscellaneous Products	4	55	17	2	0	0	0	1	77
Total	10,266	12,922	4,797	-22	231	2	12,452	787	14,983

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(4) Less than 500 barrels.

5 = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedure: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District 1, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Supply			Disposition						
		Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) (1)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil (2)	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,458	0	29,848	-1,256	805	4,669	1	26,431	0	0	17,509
Natural Gas Liquids and Light Ends	872	1,364	891	-282	0	2,357	0	108	81	4,794	5,667
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	745	1,364	320	-207	0	2,357	0	108	81	4,300	5,596
Other Products	127	0	479	15	0	0	0	28	0	368	71
Other Liquids	61	0	3,897	-728	0	-29	0	3,151	0	40	18,002
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	61	0	3,897	-728	0	-29	0	3,151	0	40	18,002
Unrefined Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,962	-501	0	-50	0	3,037	0	-725	13,037
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	805	-180	0	0	0	-30	0	735	4,983
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	40	48,249	35,638	-5,859	0	75,189	0	0	366	144,783	166,212
Finished Motor Gasoline	40	48,249	35,638	-5,859	0	75,189	0	0	31	57,741	73,194
Finished Landed Motor Gasoline	24	17,305	2,877	1,380	0	45,367	0	0	51	20,765	29,965
Finished Unlanded Motor Gasoline	16	11,238	3,881	918	0	27,763	0	0	0	430	27,407
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	14	1	8	0	105	0	0	0	219	607
Aviation Type Jet Fuel	0	693	0	-66	0	682	0	0	0	1,279	743
Kerosene	0	972	440	787	0	5,196	0	0	120	10,275	8,469
Jet Fuel	0	972	440	787	0	5,196	0	0	0	869	3,329
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,470	8,516	-11,019	0	15,373	0	0	0	22,034	61,934
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,690	18,175	1,563	0	2,768	0	0	0	25,985	23,796
Other Petroleum Products	0	354	16	1	0	20	0	0	47	324	47
Specialty Fuels	0	29	137	104	0	203	0	0	4	459	740
Lubricants	0	82	103	-119	0	605	0	0	0	1,304	3,319
Waxes	0	95	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	106	154
Petroleum Coke	0	1,317	0	-582	0	0	0	0	0	42	303
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,226	411	808	0	371	0	0	0	4,812	945
Sol Gas	0	1,772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,772	4,872
Macadam Products	0	195	741	7	0	227	0	0	13	1,158	337
Total	3,431	41,006	70,182	-8,325	805	82,036	1	59,660	427	149,517	267,390

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Includes natural gasoline, leoprene, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(1) Less than 500 barrels.

(2) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total supply and disposition do not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source and estimation procedure: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply			Net Receipts	Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Raffinery Production	Imports		Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Refinery Inputs	Exports	
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	832,479	6	21,546	860	35,156	6	91,358	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LUGAs	9,394	2,380	3,212	-2,231	0	3,342	29	10,751
Liquid Petroleum Gases	8,595	2,280	3,212	-2,273	0	1,607	28	10,718
Other Products	789	0	0	-856	0	1,845	0	23
Other Liquids	196	0	219	330	0	954	0	-85
Other Petroleum and Alcohol	196	0	219	330	0	954	0	-85
Unfinished Oil	0	0	0	-35	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	187	347	0	39	0	109
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	32	-237	0	814	0	-144
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	99	0	99	0	110
Finished Petroleum Products	6	98,800	1,215	327	0	21,544	710	121,566
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	36,185	215	14	0	2,101	241	36,561
Finished Landed Motor Gasoline	0	36,588	250	424	0	2,209	0	36,981
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	29,731	2	-343	0	6,127	0	35,517
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	140	0	130	0	140	0	408
Naphtalene-Type Jet Fuel	0	782	0	836	0	181	0	1,759
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,281	0	60	0	1,216	0	5,597
Kerosene-Type Fuel Oil	0	1,201	0	-293	0	0	0	7,831
Residual Fuel Oil	0	19,717	45	-3,048	0	6,018	0	22,577
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,551	427	74	0	-692	0	3,670
Naphtha and Other Oil for Petroleum	0	1,072	12	16	0	23	0	1,093
Feedstock	0	530	55	23	0	114	0	4
Special Naphtha	0	819	12	268	0	191	0	283
Lubricants	0	43	2	7	0	0	0	50
Waxes	0	2,185	0	468	0	0	0	2,640
Petroleum Cokes	0	4,435	4	1,523	0	0	0	5,957
Petroleum and Heat Oil	0	4,435	0	0	0	0	0	4,435
Gas	0	190	29	11	0	-132	1	104
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42,075	101,669	26,192	-1,669	35,156	6	97,113	131,598

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item

2 Includes natural gasoline, separator, unfractionated stream, and start condensate

(b) Less than 500 barrels.

Not available.

Note: Figures are not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III: Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition			
	Field Production	Petroleum Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For (+) or (-)	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including heavy condensate)	5,128,598	0	29,748	-21,949	13,406	18	187,519	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGA	34,478	5,507	478	-2,355	0	0	8,004	23,316
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25,439	5,507	478	-1,801	0	0	3,548	881
Other Products	9,037	0	0	-1,454	0	0	4,959	0
Other Liquids	537	0	4,430	-3,877	0	0	7,543	-7,279
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	4,430	-3,850	0	0	4,430	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(9)	-57	0	0	2,428	-2,325
Aircraft Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	46	0	0	-19	65
Finished Petroleum Products	442	183,323	4,291	0	-39,546	0	0	87,894
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	87,532	(9)	0	-36,241	0	0	23,955
Finished Landed Motor Gasoline	0	37,563	(9)	0	-36,241	0	0	17,540
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	49,969	0	0	-34,620	0	0	17,540
Finished Aviation Gasoline	217	451	0	0	-536	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Kerosene	0	2,886	0	0	-1,069	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	12,000	112	0	-10,115	0	0	0
Kerosene	5	2,013	0	0	103	0	0	0
Diesel Fuel Oil	0	36,054	207	0	-21,895	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,156	2,500	0	-2,545	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil for Petrochem	0	9,289	848	0	-43	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil for Petrochem	0	1,251	519	0	-253	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	136	2,715	0	0	-41	0	0	19
Lubricants	0	0	41	0	-35	0	0	119
Waxes	0	241	19	0	-3	0	0	305
Petroleum Coke	0	5,189	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	4,924	0	0	0	0	0	3,141
Solvents	0	0	0	0	-923	0	0	2,217
Microblends Products	84	7,812	22	0	0	0	0	3,960
Total	184,053	183,839	77,947	-21,949	-91,591	18	183,566	103,097
								788,395

1 Unaccounted for crude oil at a balancing item.

2 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefined stream, and plant condensate.

3 Unfinished Oils.

4 Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply			Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) Addition (-)	Unac- counted For Crude Oil	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	17,185	0	1,047	928	-4,793	0	14,243	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,110	148	499	32	0	-1,145	0	4
Lighter than Gasoline	880	148	352	20	0	-206	0	1,077
Other Products ²	1,424	0	85	12	0	-939	0	503
Other Liquids	0	0	95	542	0	0	0	574
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	-82	719
Unfinished Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,949
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	96	301	0	0	-325	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	241	0	0	244	2,456
Other Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1,483
Finished Petroleum Products	13	14,859	171	1,370	0	-212	0	16,207
Finished Motor Gasoline	11	7,752	73	375	0	-152	0	4,428
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	11	4,783	78	182	0	-244	0	2,647
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2,946	2	85	0	43	0	3,082
Naphtas-Type Jet Fuel	0	34	0	15	0	15	0	64
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	334	0	64	0	-107	0	291
Kerosene-Type Fuel Oil	0	650	0	117	0	451	0	1,198
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Other Petroleum Products	0	4,047	85	1	0	-368	0	3,777
Residual Fuel Oil	0	324	7	25	0	0	0	356
Other Petroleum Products	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	1
Special Naphthas	0	1	0	9	0	0	(*)	11
Lubricants	0	30	(*)	7	0	0	0	36
Waxes	0	12	0	0	0	0	(*)	12
Petroleum Coke	0	333	0	-13	0	0	0	320
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	770	0	868	0	0	0	1,638
Other Petroleum Products	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	556
Microchemicals Products	2	44	(*)	11	0	0	(*)	57
Total	18,288	15,917	1,763	2,772	-4,793	-1,357	14,721	17,946

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefined stream, and plant condensate.

(*) Less than 500 barrels.

0 = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	8,678,634	0	8,197	-3,556	1,118	-19,241	17	68,329	4,947	1,968	84,427
Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,033	1,316	591	-469	0	0	0	0	0	1,961	3,249
Other Products ²	592	1,316	591	-461	0	0	0	0	0	1,961	3,154
Other Liquids	437	0	152	-49	0	0	0	1,969	0	-1,399	33,797
Gasoline, Hydrotreated and Alcohol Unrefined	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	152	-49	0	0	0	1,969	0	-1,399	33,797
Refined Petroleum Products	0	71,822	3,104	2,491	0	3,047	0	0	7,188	72,078	54,211
Freshed Motor Gasoline	0	32,544	1,014	223	0	1,733	0	0	0	35,046	21,462
Freshed Aviation Gasoline	0	14,123	716	223	0	1,052	0	0	0	16,077	9,895
Freshed Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	18,421	298	-432	0	662	0	0	0	18,940	11,067
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,186	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,712	0	154	0	303	0	0	0	225	435
Diesel Fuel	0	7,208	117	75	0	173	0	0	0	72	1,598
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,054	90	383	0	775	0	0	0	756	3,363
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochemicals	0	7,855	750	1,422	0	0	0	0	0	11,177	10,817
Feedstock	0	725	28	62	0	0	0	0	0	3,559	6,576
Special Naphtha	0	25	28	62	0	0	0	0	0	906	630
Motor Fuels	0	289	22	36	0	36	0	0	0	311	311
Petroleum Coke	0	26	2	36	0	62	0	0	0	50	50
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,632	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	2,632	2,632
Sulfur	0	2,259	10	345	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,612
Miscellaneous Products	0	3,855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,855	1,997
Total	89,124	72,938	11,043	-1,463	1,118	-16,854	17	69,625	12,267	73,297	175,673

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
² Includes natural gas liquids.

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gas liquids, acetone, antirust, antirust, and plant condensate.

³ Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Available Month, June 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State		Production	
		Total	Daily Average
PAD District I			
Florida	1,577	53	
New York	E 68	E 2	
Pennsylvania	E 352	E 12	
Virginia	E 4	E 0	
West Virginia	585	10	
Adjustment 1	133	4	
Adjustment 2	4	E 80	
Total PAD District I	E 2,412		
PAD District II			
Illinois	2,350	79	
Indiana	486	16	
Kansas	5,037	166	
Michigan	2,222	72	
Minnesota	2,067	69	
Missouri	E 17	E 1	
Nebbraska	632	17	
North Dakota	4,154	138	
Ohio	E 1,197	40	
California	13,349	445	
South Dakota	30	3	
Texas	195	4	
Adjustment 1	106	-24	
Adjustment 2	-796	E 1,025	
Total PAD District II	E 30,750		
PAD District III			
Alabama	1,626	51	
Arkansas	E 1,649	E 52	
Arizona			
Colorado	E 39,151	E 1,295	
Idaho	2,648	88	
Montana	E 38,759	E 1,283	
Nebraska	2,469	82	
New Mexico	462	15	
Northwest Territories	5,588	186	
Southwest Territories	6,750	202	
Total New Mexico			
Texas	1,990	66	
THRC District 01	3,348	112	
THRC District 02	15,477	E 508	
THRC District 03	2,245	75	
THRC District 04	764	25	
THRC District 05	3,457	115	
THRC District 06, excluding East Texas	2,805	94	
THRC District 07C	2,771	92	
THRC District 08	18,842	628	
THRC District 08A	18,540	618	
THRC District 09	3,069	100	
THRC District 10	1,780	59	
THRC District 11	4,249	142	
THRC District 12	E 74,537	E 2,488	
THRC District 13	1,111	37	
THRC District 14	1,111	37	
THRC District 15	1,111	37	
THRC District 16	1,111	37	
THRC District 17	1,111	37	
THRC District 18	1,111	37	
THRC District 19	1,111	37	
THRC District 20	1,111	37	
THRC District 21	1,111	37	
THRC District 22	1,111	37	
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THRC District 310	1,111	37	
THRC District 311	1,111	37	
THRC District 312	1,111	37	
THRC District 313	1,111	37	
THRC District 314	1,111	37	
THRC District 315	1,111	37	
THRC District 316	1,111	37	

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Alaska	Ind. Ill. Ky.	Wisc. Ohio	Kans. Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	Unlimited States
Natural Gas Liquids	468	604	1072	1	1,227	495	6,371	9,394	30,041	2,951	7,259	3,552	34,735	2,110	1,052	47,905
Unfractionated Steam	54	41	95	0	54	77	1,405	1,537	11,810	3,015	1,200	134	384	6,302	345	465
Plant Condensate	0	32	32	1	869	158	-1,839	-40	11,207	-11,064	640	-35	2,129	1,777	949	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	414	531	945	0	1,19	25	45	89	6,527	11,465	21	17	7	728	188	1,918
Ethane	150	171	321	0	463	0	1,190	1,653	8,945	8,945	557	1,052	25,539	588	592	36,055
Propane	158	159	317	0	398	177	2,017	3,450	2,515	3,459	1,243	153	456	8,345	22	7,829
Butane-Propane Mixtures	87	25	112	0	83	96	1,062	1,272	1,197	1,795	64	22	261	4,064	214	5,896
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	55	47	1	6	159	5,305	4	5,877
Isobutane	19	15	35	0	53	34	459	566	369	952	563	142	81	2,068	7	2,600
Finished Petroleum Products	40	0	40	0	1	0	5	6	495	8	0	5	3	442	19	501
Finished Motor Gasoline	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	217
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphtha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
Total Production	508	404	912	1	1,828	495	6,376	9,410	20,498	2,959	7,269	3,555	34,918	2,129	1,059	48,409

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to trellisworking facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV			Total	New Mexico	PAID Coast	PAID Rocky Mts.	PAID West Coast	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian	Ind. Ill., Ky.	Wisc., Minn., Kans., Mo.	Okla., La., Ark.	La. Coast	Texas Inland	Total Inland	Coast	Coast	Coast	Coast						
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	34,116	2,305	36,421	1,943	58,875	8,599	21,842	91,359	15,522	63,032	60,659	5,644	2,302	167,519	14,243	68,820	376,362			
Natural Gas Liquids																				
Unfractionated Steam	26	0	26	0	469	315	904	1,717	1,019	2,427	509	42	135	4,132	99	281	6,257			
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	72	8	80	98	1,351	255	698	2,372	517	1,207	1,695	137	39	3,445	363	654	7,094			
Ethane	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	5	79	0	0	84	0	88			
Propane	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	67	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,067	11	0	1,078			
Butane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Styrene-Propylene Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Isobutane	72	0	72	57	720	70	405	1,253	374	493	791	120	27	1,805	41	135	3,306			
Other Liquids																				
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	54	0	54	0	370	0	0	170	29	393	205	0	4	621	0	435	1,320			
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (incl)	3,081	-4	3,077	-27	311	7	163	454	123	2,537	1,599	89	165	4,513	-325	1,770	9,489			
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (incl)	-31	11	-20	-1	173	-77	719	814	-889	1,281	1,284	-27	-11	2,428	244	-310	3,156			
Total Input to Refineries	37,360	2,300	39,660	2,013	61,498	8,130	24,403	97,113	15,911	91,020	86,122	6,078	2,635	183,686	14,721	68,625	404,605			
Crude Oil Distillation																				
Gross Input (daily average)	1,120	75	1,195	66	1,918	285	713	2,893	516	2,771	1,876	182	49	5,504	463	2,168	12,222			
Operating Capacity (daily average)	1,473	174	1,647	66	2,351	285	854	3,405	612	3,062	2,897	285	107	7,033	559	3,109	16,713			
Operating Rate (percent)	76.1	42.9	72.5	95.6	81.6	100.0	83.6	84.9	84.4	90.9	65.1	63.2	46.2	78.3	82.7	69.7	73.7			
Crude Oil Qualities																				
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.06	.33	1.01	.69	.82	1.59	.59	.90	.54	.86	.74	1.44	.73	.81	.90	.82	.88			
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.37	41.75	32.02	36.72	35.45	30.48	37.31	35.45	37.40	35.05	34.53	32.06	39.24	35.04	34.28	36.30	38.36			
Operating Capacity (daily average)	1,473	174	1,647	66	2,351	285	854	3,405	612	3,062	2,897	285	107	7,033	559	3,109	16,713			
Operating Rate (percent)	1,275	110	1,385	56	2,142	285	716	3,219	583	3,445	2,345	232	107	6,912	533	2,912	14,661			
Life	197	54	252	0	203	0	138	347	29	518	612	63	0	1,321	35	197	2,202			

1. Refineries gross input divided by operable capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1963
(Thousand Barrels)

[illegible]

1 Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
 Note: See Explanatory Note on negative production.
 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ August 1983

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Miss., Wisc., Dak.	Kans., Mo.	Okla.	Texas	Texas Interm.	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	New Mex.	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Refined Motor Gasoline ²	47.4	32.2	45.5	53.5	57.2	49.3	54.2	43.3	43.3	46.9	24.5	49.4	44.1	49.3	45.9	47.8
Pharmaceuticals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmaceuticals (Excl. Ethanol)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liquidated Refinery Gases	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.2	2.5	4.0	1.3	3.2	1.1	1.9	2.0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.5	2.3	1.7	3.2	5.5	8.1	1.4	4.7	4.7	5.7	10.2	1.1	17.2	1.7	2.4	1.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2.8	0.2	2.5	1.3	5.4	5.0	2.7	4.6	4.7	5.7	10.2	1.1	1.9	7.0	4.7	10.6
Kerosene	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	6.5	5.5	4.4	-3.3	5.3	5.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	7.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.8	27.8	24.0	23.0	15.7	26.7	26.7	22.9	22.2	19.7	29.3	29.2	21.3	29.1	16.1	21.0
Residual Fuel Oil	7.8	2.8	7.3	3.1	2.2	2.1	1.5	3.9	3.9	6.0	4.9	1.3	5.3	2.3	11.2	5.7
Naphtha < 400 Btu/lb. F. Petro. Feed. Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Naphtha < 400 Btu/lb. F. Petro. Feed. Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crude Oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special Naphthas	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lubricants	1.2	15.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.4
Waxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Coke	3.5	7.7	3.3	1.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.0	2.0	3.4	3.4	2.0	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.5
Asphalt and Road Oil	8.4	3.8	8.2	6.4	5.3	11.9	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.8	10.8	4.4	2.9	5.5	3.3	4.2
Still Gas	4.5	3.7	4.5	3.2	3.4	4.6	4.6	2.9	3.1	4.3	4.1	2.1	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.9
Miscellaneous Products	4.4	2.0	-0.5	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	3.0	3.0	0.0	-3.8	0.0	-3.8	0.0	-3.8	0.0
Processing Gases ³ or Loss ⁴	-5.4	3.3	-4.9	-3.5	-4.3	-5.6	-4.0	-2.5	-2.5	-5.5	-5.5	-1.4	-3.9	-2.1	-4.8	-3.8

¹ Based on crude oil input and net outputs of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohols.³ Includes refinery gas, gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohols.⁴ Represents the difference between input and production.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1963
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	29,846	21,548	68,744	1,047	8,197	129,383
Natural Gas Liquids						
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	891	3,212	478	459	591	5,632
Plant Condensate	465	0	0	0	0	465
Liquid Petroleum Gases	14	0	0	0	0	14
Refined Petroleum Gases	322	3,212	478	352	591	4,955
Propane	1,121	0	0	0	0	1,121
Butane	1,254	0	0	0	0	1,254
Butane-Propane Mixtures	198	674	0	215	542	1,629
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	473	0	0	473
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	1,062	0	0	0	1,062
Other Liquids ¹	3,897	219	4,430	95	152	8,793
Unfinished Oils ¹	2,962	187	4,430	95	152	7,826
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	935	32	0	0	0	1,120
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	25,639	1,215	4,591	171	3,494	43,610
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,758	232	501	75	1,016	8,582
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,677	250	501	75	716	3,889
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,081	2	0	2	286	4,163
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	0	0	0	0	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	440	0	116	0	117	673
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	440	0	116	0	117	673
Kerosene	348	0	0	0	0	348
Jet Fuel	8,516	451	207	85	90	9,349
Bonded Ship's Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8,516	451	207	85	90	9,349
Residual Fuel Oil	18,175	427	2,509	7	750	21,467
Bonded Ship's Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	18,175	427	2,509	7	750	21,467
Other	16	12	28	0	28	95
Other Oils < 400 Disp. for Petro. Fluid Use	16	12	28	0	28	95
Other Oils > 400 Disp. for Petro. Fluid Use	337	55	570	1	62	824
Special Naphthas	159	12	0	0	23	218
Lubricants	11	2	19	0	34	66
Waxes	411	4	0	0	10	425
Asphalt and Road Oil	741	29	23	0	9	803
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	70,462	26,102	77,947	1,763	11,043	183,327

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
² Includes ends of imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
³ Includes ends of imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
⁴ Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oil	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Dist. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	9,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	885	1,387	0	0	2,263	11,471	370
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kuwait	782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	782	25
Saudi Arabia	11,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	0	0	0	11,698	418
United Arab Emirates	381	0	0	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	735	1,020	1,407	45
Subtotal Arab OPEC	22,528	0	504	286	0	0	0	885	1,921	0	735	4,331	28,659	866
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	3,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,457	112
Gabon	2,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,877	83
Indonesia	12,372	0	0	0	145	20	0	2	348	0	0	0	12,867	418
Iran	6,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,600	213
Nigeria	14,286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,286	484
Venezuela	11,171	0	0	187	1,844	0	0	1,455	5,234	0	201	8,419	14,781	477
Subtotal Other OPEC	43,563	0	187	1,87	1,989	20	0	1,459	5,572	0	201	9,427	55,010	1,775
Other														
Angola	2,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	0	0	0	2,788	90
Australia	0	283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	9
Belgium	0	0	2,200	0	0	0	0	0	1,352	214	648	4,614	4,614	142
Brazil	0	0	0	0	503	0	0	0	1,088	53	15	1,699	1,699	54
Canada	4,026	0	282	32	550	0	0	1,216	652	288	330	7,456	10,730	540
Congo	552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	552	18
Egypt	1,382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,382	45
France	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Malaysia	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	0	0	0	0	462	15
Mexico	20,667	479	0	208	0	116	0	355	771	2	14	2,023	27,812	891
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	880	0	0	1,534	0	45	453	2,321	2,321	94
Netherlands Antilles	0	56	2,291	0	0	10	0	0	3,371	0	393	6,013	6,013	194
Norway	1,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	110	1,733	56
Oman	553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	553	16
People's Republic of China	0	0	152	0	691	0	0	0	491	0	0	0	813	26
Portugal	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	21
Puerto Rico	0	0	230	0	249	0	0	239	192	172	183	561	961	21
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	296	0	0	0	296	0
Singapore	2,311	0	0	0	621	0	0	222	292	0	17	1,107	1,707	55
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	13,554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,554	437
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,040	0	2,326	440	0	1,749	3,135	14	0	742	14,397	461
Zaire	871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	871	313
Other Western Hemisphere														
Honduras	267	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	293	52	0	507	774	25
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,160	0	18	175	322	87	0	592	1,145	33	43	434	4,374	141
Subtotal Other	61,273	4,955	7,169	647	6,063	654	249	7,006	14,374	824	2,024	43,805	105,266	3,395
Total Imports	125,383	4,955	7,674	1,120	8,072	673	249	3,348	21,637	854	2,980	57,743	187,127	8,203

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

(continued)		Source	Crude Oil's	LPG	Unrefined Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Dist. Fuel Oil	Heav. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I															
Arab OPEC															
Algeria	2,235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	885	1,050	0	0	1,896	138
Libya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(N)
Kuwait	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(N)
Saudi Arabia	2,604	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	2,874	13
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	735	1,020	13
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,344	0	270	286	0	0	0	0	0	885	1,050	0	735	3,226	284
Other OPEC															
Gabon	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	523
Indonesia	2,812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,812
Iran	1,109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,109
Malaysia	1,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,198
Nigeria	3,209	0	0	187	1,844	0	0	0	0	1,254	4,576	0	0	7,261	360
Venezuela	0	0	0	187	1,844	0	0	0	0	1,254	4,576	0	0	7,261	360
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,301	0	0	187	1,844	0	0	0	0	1,254	4,576	0	0	7,261	537
Other															
Chad	686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	690	0	0	690	48
Malaysia	0	0	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,138	0	0	1,285	51
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,098	0	0	1,402	52
Canada	854	224	0	0	164	0	10	660	252	39	164	0	0	1,323	77
Congo	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351
France	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	12
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,518	0	0	287	0	0	0	0	0	445	432	0	0	1,068	181
Netherlands	0	96	1,782	0	0	0	0	1,534	0	0	2,983	0	453	2,876	93
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,152
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	230	0	0	0	239	182	0	0	386	0	150	1,158	37
Tanzania	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	0	0	1,707	55
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	0	0	473	29
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,027	(N)	322	2,692	462	4,314	440	249	6,377	0	739	0	(N)	8,555	211
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	871	0	0	2,326	0	440	0	1,749	3,107	0	0	0	0	7,830	28
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,682	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	(N)	203	7
Subtotal Other	16,321	322	2,692	462	4,314	440	249	6,377	12,468	137	1,107	29,148	1,107	29,148	1,473
Total Imports	29,945	322	2,962	935	6,758	440	249	8,316	18,175	137	1,842	40,336	70,182	2,294	2,294
PAD District II															
Arab OPEC															
Algeria	2,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,114
Libya	453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	453
Kuwait	2,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,947
Subtotal Arab OPEC															

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1983

(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unrefined Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Refined Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Algeria	810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	810	28
Iran	2,525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,525	87
Nigeria	1,548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,548	50
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,046	163
Other														
Angola	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	16
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	38	38	1
Canada	6,965	0	187	312	222	0	451	383	56	60	60	4,612	11,577	373
France	4,341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,341	140
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia and Togo	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	20
Turkey	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	14
United Kingdom	940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	940	30
Other Western Hemisphere	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	5
Subtotal Other	13,054	3,212	187	32	222	0	451	427	55	50	50	4,646	18,020	620
Total Imports	21,546	3,212	187	32	222	0	451	427	55	50	50	4,646	26,152	845
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	4,737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	0	0	347	5,084	164
Kuwait	948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	948	31
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	8,571	0	284	0	0	0	0	523	0	0	0	738	10,329	333
United Arab Emirates	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	12
Subtotal Arab OPEC	15,057	0	284	0	0	0	0	870	0	0	0	1,165	16,142	521
Other OPEC														
Equatorial Guinea	2,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,544	85
Gabon	2,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,354	76
Indonesia	2,359	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	0	0	0	282	2,641	86
Iran	3,186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,186	105
Libya	1,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,201	40
Venezuela	2,511	0	0	0	0	0	201	548	0	0	201	948	3,461	112
Subtotal Other OPEC	24,886	0	0	0	0	0	202	840	0	0	201	1,243	26,129	843
Other														
Algeria	806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	806	26
Arabia	0	0	1,743	0	0	0	0	180	0	214	648	2,795	2,795	90
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	15	68	68	2
Canada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Congo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Egypt	1,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,617	33
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1
Mexico	16,096	479	0	0	0	116	0	5	300	2	3	943	17,642	569

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1983
(Thousands Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unrefined Petroleum	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum Average
PAD District II													
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	45	45
Netherlands	0	0	405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	405
Netherlands Antilles	471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	471	471
Norway	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	352
Qatar	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	179
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	74	74
Trinidad and Tobago	1,271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	1,288	1,288
United Kingdom	6,787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	6,801	6,801
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,851	1,851
Other Western Hemisphere	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	92	0	364	364
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,098	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	1,141	1,141
Subtotal Other	28,854	479	4,195	(1)	(4)	116	0	5	785	570	888	36,832	36,832
Total Imports	68,748	479	4,430	(1)	(1)	116	0	207	2,509	570	888	77,947	77,947
PAD District IV													
Other	1,047	352	95	0	78	(1)	0	85	7	1	98	1,716	1,783
Canada	1,047	352	95	0	78	(1)	0	85	7	1	98	1,716	1,783
Subtotal Other	1,047	352	95	0	78	(1)	0	85	7	1	98	1,716	1,783
Total Imports	1,047	352	95	0	78	(1)	0	85	7	1	98	1,716	1,783
PAD District V													
Other OPEC	7,190	0	0	0	145	20	0	2	56	0	0	223	7,294
Indonesia	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170
Venezuela	7,270	0	0	0	145	20	0	2	56	0	0	223	7,403
Subtotal Other OPEC	7,270	0	0	0	145	20	0	2	56	0	0	223	7,403
Other	0	283	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	283	283
Canada	405	306	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	51	8	453	453
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	482
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norwegian Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	132	0	691	0	10	0	0	0	23	421	421
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	122	87	0	0	0	0	0	813	813
Subtotal Other	927	591	0	0	868	97	(1)	0	88	305	10	2,039	2,039
Total Imports	8,197	591	0	132	1,514	117	(1)	90	750	82	71	2,846	11,043

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes kerosene, naphtha, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasolene, distillates, plant concentrates, and other petroleum products.

3 Includes other petroleum products, other oil greater than 400 degrees F, and miscellaneous products.

4 Includes other petroleum products, other oil greater than 400 degrees F, and miscellaneous products.

5 Includes other petroleum products, other oil greater than 400 degrees F, and miscellaneous products.

6 Includes other petroleum products, other oil greater than 400 degrees F, and miscellaneous products.

7 Includes other petroleum products, other oil greater than 400 degrees F, and miscellaneous products.

Table 18. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	386	0	0	4,947	5,333
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	61	29	661	0	134	905
Propane	(9)	(9)	0	0	0	(9)
Butane	20	6	432	0	154	513
Isobutane	36	21	249	0	81	387
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freshed Motor Gasoline	31	341	0	0	26	398
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	120	0	0	0	72	193
Kerosene	1	(9)	(9)	0	0	2
Residual Fuel Oil	(9)	0	156	0	1,127	1,284
Residual Fuel Oil	(9)	0	1,530	0	3,253	5,119
Naphtha < 400 Dap. for Petrochem. Feedstock	47	6	337	1	6	497
Other Oil > 400 Dap. for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	46	307	0	201	654
Special Naphtheads	4	4	19	(9)	(9)	28
Lubricants	81	26	305	2	51	465
Waxes	5	1	12	(9)	4	21
Petroleum Coke	62	203	3,141	0	2,431	5,917
Asphalts	2	1	(9)	0	1	4
Microthous Products	13	1	6	(9)	4	24
Total Product Exports	427	719	6,736	3	7,320	15,225
Total Exports	427	1,125	6,736	3	12,267	20,558

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with

Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. territories

(American Samoa, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Administration does not count these exchanges as imports and exports.

(9) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil	LPG	Flashheat Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Spent Naphtas	Waxes	Petro-Team Costs	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(1)	2	0	0	0	(1)	2	(1)	20	0	(1)	3
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	7	(1)	20	0	(1)	244
Bahamas	0	6	1	0	0	179	(1)	2	(1)	0	0	(1)	158
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	64
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	1,014
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	28
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	1
Cameroon	382	0	307	0	11	0	6	63	3	(1)	2	32	1,382
Chad	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	44
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	666	(1)	10	(1)	0	0	1	6
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	3	(1)	0	0	1	5
Costa Rica	0	29	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	1	33
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dominican Republic	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Ecuador	0	98	0	0	184	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	1	283
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
El Salvador	0	3	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	0	1	5
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
France	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	252	0	173	429
French Pacific Isl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	2	(1)
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	24
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	8	63
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	79	0	0	0	329	(1)	1	(1)	521	0	177	1,526
Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	164
Japan	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	48
Jordan	0	4	0	0	324	1,362	0	1	2	1,313	0	45	3,100
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	696	0	2	0	0	0	2	700
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	492	7	72	0	0	2	160	3	13	0	5	695
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	1,344	0	28	1,406
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	301	363	0	1	0	0	0	0	665
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	213	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	217
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	104	0	0	105
Panama	0	1	0	0	279	965	0	0	0	0	0	0	947
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Repub. of South Africa	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	5	949
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	7	0	0	0	31
Spain	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

See footnotes at end of table

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 1983

(Thousand Barrels)

(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	4	0	0	0	0	484	1	(*)	17	0	2	524	17
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(*)	0	188	0	47	235	8
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(*)	0	0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Switzerland	0	(*)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(*)	0	0	1	4	(*)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(*)	0	0	0	2	(*)
Thailand and Tobago	0	(*)	0	0	0	0	0	3	(*)	0	0	0	2	(*)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(*)	122	4
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)
United Kingdom	0	1	0	0	0	1	349	4	(*)	86	(*)	3	444	14
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	56	77	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(*)	0	0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(*)	0	63	(*)	1	65
Virgin Islands	3,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,480	112
Yemen	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	(*)	4	38	1
Other	547	39	(*)	0	0	0	0	12	(*)	139	(*)	0	139	4
Total	5,333	965	398	103	1,324	5,107	28	468	21	5,917	5	862	20,558	663

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with

Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories

and Puerto Rico on a barrel for barrel basis. The statistics are based on

the monthly trade statistics of the United States. The statistics

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Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Midcontinent	Rocky Mt.	Ind. Ill. Ky.	Minn. Wis. Mich. Dak.	Calif. Nev. Ariz.	Tex. Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. V	PAD Dist. VI	West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																
Refinery	—	16,424	—	—	—	—	—	13,805	—	—	—	50,714	1,974	23,340	—	196,037
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	927	—	—	—	—	—	81,420	—	—	—	92,347	3,128	31,529	—	137,037
Leases	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	1,026	—	—	—	1,076	—	1,174	—	31,950
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	351,780	0	0	—	351,780
Alaskan In-Transit	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	0
Total	—	17,399	—	—	—	—	—	77,121	—	—	—	515,353	12,470	84,427	—	706,850
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																
Refinery	39,290	2,720	42,020	1,153	40,301	6,501	15,276	63,231	9,074	83,141	43,403	4,582	1,281	141,461	10,770	62,927
Bulk Terminal	—	—	120,159	—	—	—	—	92,579	—	—	—	—	—	88,070	2,419	32,552
Pipeline	—	—	27,485	—	—	—	—	33,655	—	—	—	—	—	37,207	2,477	6,649
Natural Gas Processing Plant	179	38	217	0	215	57	1,373	1,845	2,061	2,171	788	72	215	5,207	189	158
Total	—	196,881	—	—	—	—	—	191,060	—	—	—	—	—	273,045	15,255	91,246
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																
Refinery	16	0	18	0	85	37	119	341	77	487	170	1	13	748	6	25
Bulk Terminal	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	1,029	—	—	—	—	—	2,783	1	3,147
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	482	—	—	—	—	—	708	24	1,335
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	7	10	0	21	19	143	183	351	155	189	21	21	737	59	52
Total	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	2,015	—	—	—	—	—	4,706	70	52
Unfractionated Stream																
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,498	—	—	—	—	—	1,805	0	3,463
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,736	466	3,866
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	1	1	0	98	1	647	746	211	1,820	105	1	11	2,146	31	2
Total	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2,408	—	—	—	—	—	6,091	487	2
Plant Condensate																
Refinery	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	7	4	27	0	75	0	106	0	113
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	263	0	283
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	8	33	27	7	10	0	77	7	92
Total	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	477	7	439
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																
Refinery	523	9	552	270	1,731	90	705	2,904	206	4,745	2,097	19	26	7,145	262	590
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,983	—	—	—	—	30,393	—	—	—	—	—	56,377	77	3,450
Pipeline	—	—	2,823	—	—	—	—	6,110	—	—	—	—	—	3,365	35	10,203
Natural Gas Processing Plant	150	30	188	0	94	33	500	707	1,229	166	467	39	102	2,083	99	134
Total	—	—	5,596	—	—	—	—	40,014	—	—	—	—	—	83,060	503	3,194
Ethane																
Refinery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	836	0	0	0	836	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	780	—	—	—	—	—	1,676	0	2,456
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,270	—	—	—	—	—	262	0	1,562

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV				Limited States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Appalachian #2	Ind., IL, KY	Mem., Wisc., Ind., Mo	Okla., Kan., La.	Texas Inland	Texas Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.	Des. IV ME.	Des. V West Coast		
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Isobutane																	
Refinery	4	0	4	38	205	21	330	101	513	524	11	7	1,156	42	72	1,665	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	0	1	0	8	1	32	59	54	36	7	5	161	2	3	169	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	62	0	62	0	120	0	120	1	68	28	0	0	117	1	7	307	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	2,852	135	2,008	52	2,387	121	1,013	3,273	665	8,400	4,695	172	55	13,787	438	5,434	
Naphtene and Lighter	1,837	24	1,861	0	2,711	4	544	3,259	428	6,762	1,440	77	9	8,684	543	3,064	
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oil	220	220	5,706	189	3,947	248	4,283	971	12,434	7,382	280	92	21,159	809	11,098		
Heavy Gas Oils	2,689	233	2,382	2	3,081	8	1,301	4,292	691	6,165	2,749	36	0	9,338	578	4,354	
Residuum	12,314	723	13,037	214	12,156	381	4,283	17,004	2,703	33,741	10,063	665	156	93,278	2,456	24,738	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,708	116	4,824	34	4,815	758	7,459	1,560	9,288	6,882	154	133	17,568	1,492	8,699	40,472	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	82	0	110	0	12	154	0	0	208	0	58	371	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	5,221	176	5,399	86	6,006	1,459	3,112	1,767	8,037	4,449	726	243	15,729	1,562	8,442	42,086	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast #1	Appalachian #2	Total	Ind. #3	Miss. #4	Okla. #5	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. #6	No. La. #7	New Mexico #8	Total		Rocky West #9	
Total Finished Motor Gasoline	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	30
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	57,741	—	—	—	55,361	—	—	—	—	—	43,886	4,428	21,862	104,976
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,516	107	2,625	50	3,038	763	15,815	5,486	899	4,366	1,981	343	7,723	1,239	3,488	20,541
Bulk Terminal	—	—	18,267	—	—	—	18,216	—	—	—	—	—	6,075	850	5,241	47,739
Pipeline	—	—	8,073	—	—	—	8,100	—	—	—	—	—	2,582	890	1,196	27,109
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Total	—	—	28,895	—	—	—	30,380	—	—	—	—	—	22,360	2,767	9,895	95,607
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,703	71	2,774	38	2,968	695	14,837	868	4,171	2,468	383	109	7,908	623	4,954	21,547
Bulk Terminal	—	—	15,072	—	—	—	13,971	—	—	—	—	—	5,269	567	5,326	44,437
Pipeline	—	—	5,892	—	—	—	7,413	—	—	—	—	—	6,198	457	1,495	23,475
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	12
Total	—	—	27,776	—	—	—	28,381	—	—	—	—	—	21,506	1,841	11,267	88,471
Finished Aviation Gasoline	47	0	47	0	104	0	36	140	89	370	147	0	606	37	181	1,911
Bulk Terminal	—	—	450	—	—	—	408	—	—	—	—	—	159	11	314	1,542
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	83	0	0	145
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	63
Total	—	—	457	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	921	48	495	2,591
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	246	24	270	0	532	72	247	551	241	744	442	179	1,730	236	324	4,233
Bulk Terminal	—	—	258	—	—	—	505	—	—	—	—	—	198	3	382	1,346
Pipeline	—	—	215	—	—	—	139	—	—	—	—	—	466	63	262	1,176
Total	—	—	743	—	—	—	1,495	—	—	—	—	—	2,414	304	1,098	6,545
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,088	0	1,088	50	1,405	87	239	1,731	295	2,544	2,468	5	100	5,470	326	13,787
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,301	—	—	—	4,177	—	—	—	—	—	2,107	161	1,734	12,460
Pipeline	—	—	3,060	—	—	—	1,873	—	—	—	—	—	3,628	115	706	9,382
Total	—	—	8,449	—	—	—	7,851	—	—	—	—	—	11,206	602	5,562	33,649
Kerosene	371	77	448	0	523	56	246	825	70	1,076	560	9	82	1,926	4	3,376
Bulk Terminal	—	—	276	—	—	—	963	—	—	—	—	—	472	21	65	4,231
Pipeline	—	—	177	—	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	—	301	0	1	683
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3
Total	—	—	3,329	—	—	—	1,976	—	—	—	—	—	2,601	25	340	8,273
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,206	285	7,593	60	6,511	1,502	27,027	10,375	1,076	10,152	3,474	943	182	15,827	1,749	49,977
Bulk Terminal	—	—	47,116	—	—	—	47,276	—	—	—	—	—	6,600	864	4,744	76,385
Pipeline	—	—	7,215	—	—	—	8,385	—	—	—	—	—	8,761	627	990	25,978
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	61,934	—	—	—	36,588	—	—	—	—	—	31,271	3,940	10,617	143,540

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Apportioned #2	Mid. Ry. Ill.	Miss. Whic. Mo.	Okla. Kans. Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky M.	Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil																
Refinery	3,226	99	3,325	418	1,650	296	197	2,132	194	4,123	2,859	175	24	7,276	472	5,378
Bulk Terminal	---	---	20,432	---	---	---	---	1,538	---	---	---	---	---	5,589	0	1,744
Pipeline	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	14	1	15
Total	---	---	23,757	---	---	---	---	3,670	---	---	---	---	---	13,265	472	7,136
Naptha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																
Refinery	43	0	43	0	154	0	57	211	153	630	506	72	0	1,421	0	246
Bulk Terminal	43	0	43	0	154	0	57	211	153	630	506	72	0	1,421	0	246
Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																
Refinery	4	0	4	0	27	0	0	27	198	1,216	234	0	0	1,546	4	384
Bulk Terminal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Special Naphthas																
Refinery	25	56	81	0	138	0	188	306	11	1,051	80	144	0	1,396	9	273
Bulk Terminal	---	---	659	---	---	---	---	283	---	---	---	---	---	14	0	38
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	120	0	120
Total	---	---	740	---	---	---	---	589	---	---	---	---	---	1,420	9	311
Lubricants																
Refinery	1,142	951	2,093	0	683	0	245	928	25	3,022	261	489	0	4,517	26	697
Bulk Terminal	---	---	1,226	---	---	---	---	1,078	---	---	---	---	---	237	2	734
Total	---	---	3,319	---	---	---	---	1,978	---	---	---	---	---	4,774	28	1,321
Waxes																
Refinery	14	140	154	0	47	0	41	86	26	267	140	85	0	521	1	53
Bulk Terminal	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	---	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	---	---	154	---	---	---	---	86	---	---	---	---	---	521	1	53
Petroleum Coke																
Refinery	945	0	945	0	567	95	122	764	4	32	331	152	0	619	153	2,054
Bulk Terminal	945	0	945	0	567	95	122	764	4	32	331	152	0	619	153	2,054
Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Asphalt and Road Oil																
Refinery	1,669	44	1,713	289	2,021	1,597	856	5,842	323	494	1,210	734	198	2,969	999	1,780
Bulk Terminal	---	---	2,524	---	---	---	---	2,869	---	---	---	---	---	1,603	21	217
Total	---	---	4,237	---	---	---	---	8,711	---	---	---	---	---	3,432	1,070	1,924
Miscellaneous Products																
Refinery	285	28	285	1	58	13	11	83	31	304	82	52	0	449	13	192
Bulk Terminal	---	---	54	---	---	---	---	54	---	---	---	---	---	46	0	43
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	52	3	0	1	0	56	1	58
Total	---	---	337	---	---	---	---	154	---	---	---	---	---	748	14	235
Total Stocks, All Oils	---	---	207,290	---	---	---	---	289,191	---	---	---	---	---	789,338	27,725	175,673

* Includes 20,679 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
--- Not Applicable.

Table 21. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to			From VI to		
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	III	II	I	III	IV	II	III	IV
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	1,666	0	0	0	4,170	0	15,471	0	0
Petroleum Products	8,170	280	0	3,270	5,428	2,132	187	82,955	28,710	0	1,744	1,969	340	1,180	0	0	64	0
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	116	0	0	0	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Steam	0	0	0	0	509	0	0	0	1,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Diesel Oil	20	0	0	700	2,179	49	0	1,626	4,285	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,841	0	0	1,488	1,707	1,207	24	50,340	11,383	0	845	638	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Leadless Motor Gasoline	3,045	0	0	557	938	730	0	20,728	5,966	0	491	431	0	864	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,796	0	0	931	769	569	24	29,618	5,417	0	354	207	0	571	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Kerosene	134	0	0	0	123	0	0	816	370	0	276	78	0	28	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	199	0	0	159	31	465	0	8,238	1,769	0	142	31	0	31	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,802	0	0	316	614	286	163	17,145	5,110	0	355	385	0	257	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	122	0	151	108	0	0	2,739	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtma and Other Oils for Petro.	18	0	0	26	0	0	0	12	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphtma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	42	0	37	0	0	0	503	228	0	91	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	178	0	0	0	193	730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	45	118	0	204	19	0	0	186	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0
Total All Products	8,178	280	0	3,270	5,428	2,132	187	83,054	28,576	0	1,744	1,969	340	1,180	4,170	0	15,535	0

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to				From II to				From III to				From IV to				From V to			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	407	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	509	0	0	0	0	0	1,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Gasoline	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	4,391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	2,172	0	0	0	0	0	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,612	0	1,285	1,685	1,307	38,161	10,430	0	945	638	0	984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,272	0	403	916	798	15,636	5,268	0	491	431	0	531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,105	0	382	709	783	22,626	8,152	0	324	307	0	373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	92	0	123	0	339	101	0	0	275	78	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	153	31	485	5,736	1,685	0	142	3	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,406	0	276	814	290	13,780	4,867	0	358	388	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,100	0	2,802	5,287	2,142	59,765	24,007	0	1,917	1,969	340	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to				From II to				From III to				From V to			
	II	III	V	I	II	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	309	0	1,595	0	4,170	0
Petroleum Products	2,078	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,848	7,047	14,195	2,703	127	0	0	64
Liquid Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded Motor Gasoline	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,329	0	0	203	22	24	12,379	845	3,837	7,837	593	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	10	22	0	185	0	98	87	38	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	0	232	225	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	388	580	1,532	84	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	70	80	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	406	192	0	136	106	0	163	3,365	477	550	2,338	443	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,039	156	999	1,761	38	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	18	0	0	20	0	0	0	12	0	128	75	114	39	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	115	238	91	0	0	29
Lubricants	0	40	0	37	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	178	0	0	0	0	17	178	720	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	45	118	0	19	18	0	186	0	193	0	119	87	40	0	0	38
Total	2,078	280	0	608	171	187	23,289	1,848	7,448	14,195	4,599	127	4,170	0	15,471	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V		
	Receipts into PAD I	Ship-ments from PAD I	Net Receipts into PAD I	Receipts into PAD II	Ship-ments from PAD II	Net Receipts into PAD II	Receipts into PAD III	Ship-ments from PAD III	Net Receipts into PAD III	Receipts into PAD IV	Ship-ments from PAD IV	Net Receipts into PAD IV	Receipts into PAD V	Ship-ments from PAD V	Net Receipts into PAD V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	4,599	0	4,599	1,696	0	1,696	15,471	2,585	13,406	0	0	0	0	10,841	-10,841
Petroleum Products	85,925	8,458	77,467	36,557	11,017	25,540	5,112	111,058	-104,897	2,132	3,688	-1,267	3,111	64	3,047
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	410	116	294	116	407	-291	0	3	-3	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	1,950	509	1,441	849	1,354	-505	0	895	-895	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unrefined Petroleum Gases	2,307	0	2,307	4,548	2,609	1,607	2,179	5,597	-3,708	99	285	-286	0	0	0
Unrefined Oil	0	24	-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gas	0	0	0	825	0	825	0	885	-825	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	51,829	5,841	45,987	17,852	4,526	13,326	1,707	69,588	-60,861	1,307	1,502	-195	1,733	0	1,733
Finished Motor Gasoline	21,279	3,045	18,234	9,442	2,233	7,209	908	27,179	-26,241	738	982	-244	1,042	0	1,042
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	20,569	2,795	17,773	8,420	2,233	6,127	799	35,389	-34,550	598	530	-48	691	0	691
Finished Aviation Gasoline	185	0	185	195	47	148	22	1,890	-388	15	107	-107	0	0	0
Naphtha, Type Jet Fuel	134	0	134	135	0	135	135	1,148	-1,148	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha, Type Jet Fuel	5,399	199	5,196	1,871	565	1,216	31	10,147	-10,116	485	34	-451	173	0	173
Kerosene	303	10	293	10	0	10	0	283	-283	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,481	1,902	15,579	7,397	1,379	6,016	614	22,610	-21,996	296	842	-556	775	0	775
Residual Fuel Oil	2,890	122	2,768	36	259	-223	239	2,715	-2,545	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.	28	18	10	49	26	23	0	43	-43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Lub.	203	0	203	114	0	114	0	353	-353	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solvent Naphtha	845	40	805	258	37	161	69	927	-858	0	0	0	36	0	36
Lubricants	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	371	0	371	730	176	552	0	923	-823	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	390	103	287	91	225	-132	172	232	-460	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	90,494	8,458	82,036	36,523	11,017	27,506	21,543	113,174	-91,591	2,132	3,488	-1,357	3,111	18,706	-16,594
Total All Products															

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 25. Production of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Ind. M. & R.	Min. Wisc.	Chas. Kan.	Miss. Ark.	La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	West Coast	PAID Dist. V	
Residual Fuel Oil	2,626	64	2,690	60	1,283	183	325	5,151	3,074	276	44	9,150	21,966
0.00 to 0.35% Sulfur	705	41	746	0	104	0	124	258	70	91	171	1,000	2,947
0.35 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,008	1	2,009	2	293	0	111	456	466	963	540	116	2,954
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	112	22	135	56	686	183	90	1,217	75	3,077	2,359	76	3,538

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Ind. M. & R.	Min. Wisc.	Chas. Kan.	Miss. Ark.	La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	West Coast	PAID Dist. V	
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.00 to 0.35% Sulfur	352	40	392	47	155	0	58	290	41	150	64	7	2104
Refinery	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,104
Bulk Terminal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,104
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.35 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,257	2	2,259	0	476	0	83	561	105	1,669	1,191	68	7,085
Refinery	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,085
Bulk Terminal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,085
Residual Fuel Oil - Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	620	57	677	2	1,017	296	58	1,311	48	2,874	1,854	100	13,613
Refinery	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,613
Bulk Terminal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,613

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable

Table 27. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, By Sulfur Content, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			United States
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng.	West Coast	Low At.	II	III	
Residual Fuel Oil	0	122	0	151	108	0	2,739	188	890	1,561	95	0	0
0.00 to 0.35% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.35 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	122	0	151	108	0	2,739	188	890	1,561	95	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.20%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	1,397	0	0	1,397
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	523	523
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,397	0	523	1,921
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	0	0
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	282	53	3	348
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	(4)	0	0	(4)
Venezuela	1,107	103	3,624	5,224
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,482	156	3,627	5,272
Other				
Angola	267	332	0	600
Australia	0	0	0	0
Belgium	523	0	626	1,152
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	536	482	0	1,028
Bruni	0	0	0	0
Canada	436	83	122	652
Congo	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	341	0	420	771
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	3,371	3,371
Norway	0	110	0	110
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	216	262	0	461
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	183	183	0	366
Spain	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	252	252
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	243	245	236	738
Virgin Islands	361	1,823	632	3,136
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	293	293
Other Eastern Hemisphere	640	221	83	1,145
Subtotal Other	4,578	3,544	6,251	14,374
Total Imports	7,466	3,800	10,702	21,867

(4) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 25. Production of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Ind. Ky.	Ind. Pa.	Ohio	La.	Tex.	Total	Ind. Pa.	Tex.	Total	
Residual Fuel Oil	2,836	64	2,900	60	2,840	183	325	611	1,851	325	515	840	21,888
0.00 to 0.24% Sulfur	705	41	746	0	705	134	571	876	1,406	571	947	1,518	25,255
0.25 to 0.31% Sulfur	2,008	23	2,031	2	2,029	69	111	406	1,217	111	268	379	2,804
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	113	22	135	58	886	183	90	75	1,217	90	75	165	7,221
Total	2,949	86	3,035	120	3,766	456	525	791	3,274	525	690	1,180	31,919

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Ind. Ky.	Ind. Pa.	Ohio	La.	Tex.	Total	Ind. Pa.	Tex.	Total	
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.00 to 0.24% Sulfur	352	40	392	47	165	0	58	260	41	180	64	7	2,194
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	4,737	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	4,988
Total	—	—	—	—	5,142	—	—	346	—	—	—	—	7,190
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.25 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,857	2	2,859	0	478	0	83	581	105	1,069	1,191	68	7,005
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	4,794	—	—	700	—	—	—	—	5,494
Total	—	—	—	—	9,053	—	—	1,281	—	—	—	—	10,659
Residual Fuel Oil - Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	620	57	677	2	1,017	226	58	1,211	48	2,874	1,824	100	9,406
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	8,871	—	—	752	—	—	—	—	9,623
Total	—	—	—	—	9,848	—	—	2,003	—	—	—	—	22,019

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable

Table 27. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, By Sulfur Content, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to		
	I	II	III	V	I	II	V	I	II	V	I	II
Residual Fuel Oil	0	122	0	151	108	0	2,739	168	990	1,561	46	0
0.00 to 0.24% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.25 to 0.31% Sulfur	0	0	0	45	0	0	815	0	201	514	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	122	0	105	108	0	1,924	168	789	947	46	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, August 1993
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.05 to 0.09%	0.51 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	1,397	0	0	1,397
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	523	523
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,397	0	523	1,920
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	0	0
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	292	53	3	348
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	(9)	0	0	(9)
Venezuela	1,107	103	3,824	5,034
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,430	156	3,827	5,413
Other				
Angola	257	332	0	589
Australia	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	525	0	520	1,045
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	535	492	0	1,027
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	435	93	122	650
Congo	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Libania	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	341	0	430	771
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	3,371	3,371
Norway	0	110	0	110
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	219	262	0	481
Romania	193	193	0	386
Spain	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	252	252
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	243	245	239	727
Virgin Islands	581	1,623	332	2,536
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	293	293
Other Eastern Hemisphere	840	221	83	1,144
Subtotal Other	4,570	3,544	6,251	14,365
Total Imports	7,400	3,699	10,702	21,801

(9) Less than 500 barrels.

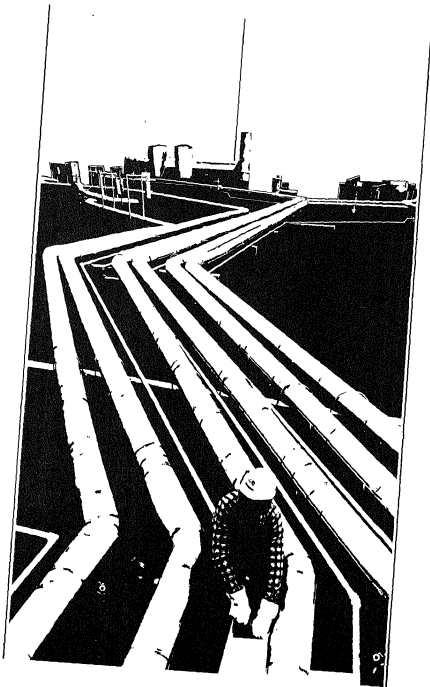
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	5,508	3,425	8,644	18,175
Connecticut	544	438	0	982
Delaware	0	0	182	182
Florida	0	1,278	1,009	2,296
Georgia	0	0	215	215
Maine	0	0	868	868
Maryland	0	0	419	419
Massachusetts	243	0	1,637	1,880
New Hampshire	0	0	207	207
New Jersey	351	543	1,447	2,341
New York	4,483	818	1,364	8,265
North Carolina	0	0	120	120
Pennsylvania	288	547	728	1,570
Rhode Island	0	103	0	103
South Carolina	0	0	208	208
Vermont	9	0	0	9
Virginia	0	0	493	493
PAD District II	432	0	34	427
Illinois	79	0	0	79
Michigan	203	0	0	203
Minnesota	0	0	19	19
Missouri	33	0	0	33
North Dakota	0	0	5	5
Ohio	87	0	0	87
PAD District III	1,167	0	1,353	2,509
Louisiana	516	0	29	540
Texas	638	0	1,323	1,962
PAD District IV	0	0	7	7
Montana	0	0	7	7
PAD District V	1	274	475	750
California	1	0	368	369
Hawaii	1	274	87	361
All PAD Districts	7,466	3,669	10,702	21,867

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$. *Alcohol* includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short-ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished. All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations: downstream limitations, environmental constraints, type and grades of inputs, planned and unplanned downtime, and types and grades of products.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Bi-metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhodium).

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10} . It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

Isobutene. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butene. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutene. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butene. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

Other Butanes. All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane-propane mixtures. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8 , recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g., distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil) and unfinished oils (e.g., naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oil) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane

gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g., platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite coal which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Includes area lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Crip gas is also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Includes area products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D398 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 420 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 580 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM

Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.8 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under wide variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specifications D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D398 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C₂H₆) extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any products containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propene Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. *Imported crude oil burned as fuel* includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D-389: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turbo-prop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. *Lubricants* includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include Bright Stock, Neutral, and Other.

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrotreating, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petroleum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, specialty oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline, Finished. A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122 degrees to 158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365 degrees to 374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. *Motor gasoline* includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasoline. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasoline is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasoline. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasoline is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Motor Gasoline, Total. Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butene, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished

motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C₅H₁₂, obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to type and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are *Naphtha-less than 400 degrees F. end-point* and *Other oils-over 400 degrees F. end-point*.

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is five barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This green coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. *Primary Stocks* excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound, C₃H₈, which includes all products covered by NGPA Specification for commercial and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C₃H₆, recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operation which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Includes imported crude oil to be burned as a fuel.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in

six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. *Special naphthas* includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc., are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique, with its relatively low temperatures, prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Viebreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary

distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D-1321)-60 maximum.
Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Sec-

onds (SUS) (D-88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D-721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana—Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

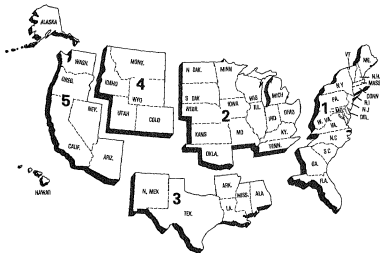
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

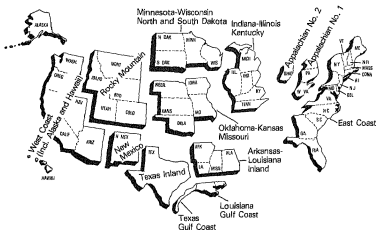
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

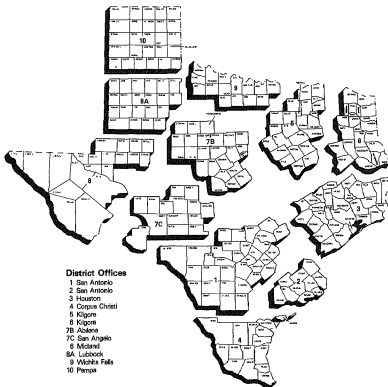
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



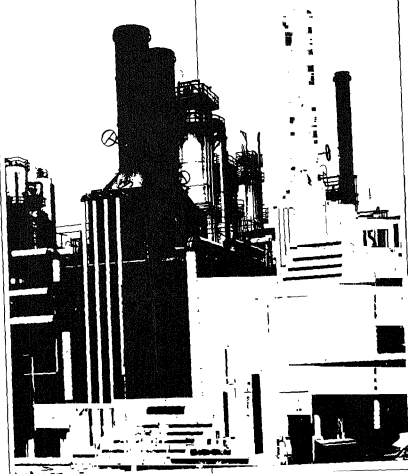
Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



Explanatory Notes



Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-185
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	—
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-80	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-80
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133-M-0
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-64
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

(PSM). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810-813, 815-817 and ERA-80 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the PSM. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) *Weekly Statistics Bulletin*. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and

its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 85.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-80 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 85.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula:

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_1) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_1). The answer, W_i , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_i = \frac{M_1}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1963 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems

were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage. In 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products. In 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products. In 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, regardless of ownership of the material. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-815: All licensed Importers and Importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the ERA-80 and EIA-815 are integrated into the import statistics reported in the PSM.

EIA-816: All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate a hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 960 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are about 50 respondents.

ERA-80: All licensed Importers and Importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the

United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 Importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *LP Gas Almanac* for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Periodically an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-80 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates. If necessary, to be followed by submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-80 are not imputed.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 98 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Names of companies that fail to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1982, the ERA-60 survey had a response rate of 98 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, response is cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decrementation System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 98 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on liquefied petroleum gases, bonded ships bunkers and military offshore use are published in the PSM.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and non-government imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)
3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the Import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Imported petroleum is reported as *Imports for Consumption*. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and non-government exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Customs officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. It should also be noted that refineries do not export production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, *Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico*, and Form EIA-815, *Shipments of Refined Products (Including Unfinished Oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States*. In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation (IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases

(LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of imports than EIA data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports

from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, *Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus re-

finery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) data were misreported or reported late, (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-803, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-801, *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*, and Form EIA-802, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1-1.3.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. This summary takes the form of an average range that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The

average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated semiannually (on April 1 and October 1), by basing the average ranges on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. The series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels. The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors are very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products are derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974 and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3-year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the average range is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817 and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the *Summary Statistics* section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview
Statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for Alaska, Lower 48 States, and Total U.S. are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.

- Line (12): Total Other Sources equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude losses in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) Production equals field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Imports equals the sum of the Im-

ports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2

• Line (16): *NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.

• Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

• Line (18): *Unfinished oils and gasoline blending components Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

• Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

• Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

• Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

• Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

• Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

• Line (28): *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (30): *Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

• Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

• The sum of lines (38) and (39), *stocks of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-813.

• Line (43): *stocks of Refined Products*, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

